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## Political Leaders Reported Held

### Kurd Fighting Said to Continue; Iran Bids Rebels Arrest Chiefs

TEHRAN, Aug. 20 (UPI) — A continuing military assault by Iranian forces against the Kurdish guerrillas in the northwestern province of Sanadaj, Iran, was reported today by a spokesman for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. The spokesman said the guerrillas were being besieged in Sanadaj. Several Kurdish political leaders were reported arrested today in Tehran, Sanadaj and Saqqez, but a spokesman for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps said he was still in his home in Mahabad, west Iran. The government denied an Eilat newspaper report that elements of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party attacked several towns in the region. The government offered no elaboration.

## News Analysis

### Hassan's Troubles A Dilemma for U.S.

By Keith Richburg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI) — King Hassan II of Morocco has compared to his friend, the deposed Shah of Iran, in his relations with the United States. Now, congressional critics of the Carter administration's Moroccan policy are making that country the latest test of the administration's resolve to stand by its U.S. allies. The comparisons to Shah Hassan's troubles in Iran, and to a lesser extent to the deposed Shah of Iran, have reopened a broad debate within Congress and the administration as to whether the United States is doing too much or not enough to support countries that help U.S. interests abroad. Indiscreet intelligence reports, known to say that Morocco's longed and frustrating war in Sahara, which has drained the Moroccan economy, could provide impetus for another coup attempt against King Hassan by the disgruntled Moroccan military. Sources say that the intelligence reports have found King Hassan's war of support waning because of war, especially among military officers who feel that the king is eating too much restraint in pursuing a victory in the Sahara. Sources quoting the intelligence reports say that if the Sahara war goes on much longer after this summer, it could bring the end of Morocco's monarchy in favor of a new form of military authority.

## King Hassan II

Spanish Sahara from Moroccan administrative control. The Sahara conflict, and the possibility of another U.S. ally in trouble at home, has raised a new policy dilemma for the Carter administration. The king has requested more U.S. arms to help him fight the insurgency. The administration must decide whether to sell the king what he wants or risk seeing one of the oldest and most consistent supporters of the United States destroyed by an eroding political base.

## Policy Test

The administration's refusal so far to lift arms sales restrictions has been the source of bitterness and resentment in Rabat, where Moroccan officials feel betrayed by the United States. And in Washington, pro-Moroccan critics of the administration policy of restraint are making Morocco the next serious test of the Carter administration's foreign policy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Jagjivan Ram, leader of India's parliamentary opposition, is mobbed by supporters as he arrives home yesterday after the prime minister's resignation. Mr. Ram seeks to form a new government.

## But Rejects U.K. Role in Rhodesian Vote

### Patriotic Front to Attend Talks

By Tony Avirgan

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Zimbabwe Rhodesia's guerrilla leadership agreed today to attend a constitutional conference in London but rejected Britain's credentials to supervise Rhodesian elections, rejected a call for an immediate cease-fire and asked for a UN peacekeeping role in the country during any transitional period. The Patriotic Front alliance of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe also said that Britain was no longer the sole constitutional authority in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and rejected elements of a preliminary draft constitution, including a proposal that a number of legislative seats be set aside for the country's 230,000 whites. The front's co-leaders issued a statement here accepting Britain's invitation to the conference after three days of discussions on a joint position. Mr. Nkomo later flew back to Zambia and held a news conference in Lusaka. Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa of Zimbabwe Rhodesia has already agreed to attend the constitutional conference, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 10. The guerrillas said that, by agreeing to attend the conference, "the Patriotic Front must clearly be understood to have done nothing more than indicate its willingness to negotiate a solution."

## Bias Alleged

The front, however, rejected Britain's proposed role as the supervisor of new elections. The front's statement said that Britain "has forfeited every right to supervise the process of change. It is decided by biased in favor of the illegal regime." The guerrilla leaders called for "such persons or groups of persons which possess an objectivity and impartiality... beyond question to fulfill this role." The statement also said that, because the front controlled large parts of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Britain was not scared — he was out to get them. "He sat in his truck and looked at us," said Mr. Nguyen. "Then he drove around and around us." Mr. Nguyen continued tearfully as he recounted his story last week from the Calhoun County Jail. "You got a beef?" Vietnamese witnesses said Mr. Apin asked Mr. Nguyen. "No beef, no beef?" was the reported answer. "Then he got out of truck and hit me and hit me and cut my hands and cut me with his knife. I decide I no take that," said Mr. Nguyen in the halting English he has learned from television and a dictionary. "I go to friend's trailer home. I take gun. I go back. He cut me again. He hit me, I scared, I shoot him."

ain was no longer "the sole constitutional authority in the country." Mr. Nkomo said in Lusaka that the front would accept a UN peacekeeping force in Zimbabwe Rhodesia during any transitional period, but he ruled out an immediate cease-fire. He said that a cease-fire would occur only after a comprehensive settlement had been agreed on.

Mr. Nkomo said that he had grave doubts that the London talks would achieve anything positive. "We do not agree with the basic outline for the conference but we will go to London for talks," he said. "I do not know what will be settled at such a meeting."

## Rough Outline

The latest peace initiative began earlier this month when the 39 Commonwealth nations unanimously approved a new peace package including a rough outline of a new constitution.

But this, too, came under fire from the Patriotic Front. It specifically proposed by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, a supporter of the guerrillas, to set aside parliamentary seats for the white minority.

This was an attempt to "sanctify illegality and racism," the front's statement said. "To incorporate in

a purportedly democratic constitution provisions creating a special position for groups or communities or according such groups or communities any preferential treatment on no other basis than those of race and color is repugnant to the principles of democracy as we understand and cherish them."

The statement said that the front will insist on the "disbandment of the oppressive and racist regime [of Bishop Muzorewa] together with its physical instruments of control, and its consequent replacement by a truly democratic government into whose control the liberation forces are placed and transformed into the people's army."

The front rejected the idea of negotiating a constitution first and leaving the more complex and explosive issue of the military until later. "There are no 'later' involved in this," a guerrilla spokesman said here. "We insist on negotiating a comprehensive settlement."

The front previously had said that it would not meet with Bishop Muzorewa, whom it labeled a traitor. But the guerrilla spokesman said today: "It is up to Britain to decide who it wants to invite to the talks, but we are going to London to negotiate with the British."

### Friction Between Vietnam Refugees And Texas Fishermen Ends in Murder

By Linda Gillan

SEADRIFT, Texas, Aug. 20 — The tale of Billy Joe Apin and the Van Nguyen brothers will be told and retold in this fishing village for years as a tale of claim-jumping, vigilantes, fire bombings and murder.

Townpeople here and in other small ports along the Gulf of Mexico believe the story should be the Vietnamese resettlement program in the United States is a disaster. They warn darkly of more violence.

The fires are being fueled by truth and rumor spread up and down the coast by CB radios aboard fishing boats and by word of mouth in grocery stores, cafes, bars and churches.

On Aug. 3, a hot Friday evening, tempers flared at the dock in Seadrift — a town that had never had a murder, a town where the last big issue was a dog-leash law.

But within minutes, Mr. Apin lay dying and Sau Van Nguyen, a 20-year-old Vietnamese refugee, was on the run from a murder charge. And a weekend of violence had begun. It was an explosion three years in the making in a community of 1,100 that had become home for more than 150 refugees from Vietnam.

It was set off that afternoon, witnesses said, when Mr. Apin saw Mr. Nguyen, his brother Chin and three friends launching their crab boat into San Antonio Bay. As the story goes, Mr. Apin recognized some in the group as those who had surrounded and rammed his boat in the bay two weeks before, threatening him, his wife and three children with knives and machetes.

## Ramming Out

Mr. Apin, 35, a commercial crabber, had earlier driven off a Vietnamese he said was placing crab pots too close to his. Although terrified, the Apins escaped the half-dozen Vietnamese boats by gunning the motor and ramming their way out.

On the evening of the 3d, the Vietnamese brothers said Mr. Apin was not scared — he was out to get them. "He sat in his truck and looked at us," said Mr. Nguyen. "Then he drove around and around us." Mr. Nguyen continued tearfully as he recounted his story last week from the Calhoun County Jail. "You got a beef?" Vietnamese witnesses said Mr. Apin asked Mr. Nguyen. "No beef, no beef?" was the reported answer. "Then he got out of truck and hit me and hit me and cut my hands and cut me with his knife. I decide I no take that," said Mr. Nguyen in the halting English he has learned from television and a dictionary. "I go to friend's trailer home. I take gun. I go back. He cut me again. He hit me, I scared, I shoot him."

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Witnesses said that Mr. Apin, shot once, staggered back toward his truck, called for help and tried to climb inside, and that Mr. Nguyen fired more shots from the 38-caliber pistol, again hitting Mr. Apin, who collapsed.

After word of the killing spread that Friday, three boats were set afire at Mr. Apin's dock. The boats belonged to Vietnamese. Mr. Apin employed as crabbers for his seafood-shipping business — a firm his family says he was selling, was "being forced out of."

That night a Vietnamese house (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### India Premier Loses Gandhi's Support, Quits

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 — Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh resigned today after only 24 days in office and President Sanjiva Reddy said he would consider an offer by opposition leader Jagjivan Ram to form a new government.

Sources within India Gandhi's Congress Party said Mr. Ram could count on her support on certain conditions. In the meantime, Mr. Reddy asked Mr. Singh, 77, to maintain a caretaker administration.

Mr. Ram, 72, said after meeting with the president today that he had staked his claim to become the new prime minister on the grounds that he was in a position to form a "stable and viable" administration.

In this assurance, Mr. Ram echoed the statements made by Mr. Singh just before he was given his chance to rule late last month. Mr. Singh gained that opportunity when defections from the Janata Party that were engineered in his behalf deprived the party of its majority and toppled Morarji Desai, the 83-year-old Brahmin, as prime minister.

## Born an Untouchable

Subsequently, Mr. Desai relinquished his party leadership to Mr. Ram, who was born a member of India's Untouchable caste. Janata remains the single largest parliamentary body.

The latest crisis began as Parliament reassembled this morning to hold a seven-hour debate on a motion of no confidence in Mr. Singh's government. Mrs. Gandhi, who recently has emerged as the kingmaker in Indian politics, made a dramatic announcement that her 80 Congress parliamentarians would not support the government in the crucial vote.

Mr. Singh hurriedly called a Cabinet meeting and, seeing that he had no chance of victory without Mrs. Gandhi's support, decided to resign. He recommended to Mr. Reddy that mid-term national elections should be held.

There was pandemonium in the Lok Sabha (lower house) when the news of Mr. Singh's resignation broke. Opposition members shouted "shame, shame" and the bedlam was such that the speaker was unable to read out fully Mr. Singh's letter of resignation.

The prime minister made a brief appearance in the house later in the day and read his letter, in which he claimed that communal and authoritarian forces had conspired to defeat the aims of his government.

The reference to authoritarian forces was taken to mean Mrs. Gandhi and communal forces his old rivals, the Hindu right-wing Jan Sangh faction in the Janata Party.

## Charan Singh

In a later statement, Mr. Singh linked his downfall to his refusal to accede to demands, presumably made by Mrs. Gandhi's associates, to scrap the special courts that are hearing cases against her and her son, Sanjiva, stemming from alleged abuse of power.

C.M. Stephen, parliamentary leader of Mrs. Gandhi's party, called at the presidential palace today and sources said he told Mr. Reddy that the outgoing government had no right to recommend a mid-term poll and that the president should ask Mr. Ram to form an administration.

At a news conference at his home, Mr. Ram said tonight that since Mr. Singh had been unable to prove the validity of his government, his advice had no binding effect. Looking relaxed as his aides distributed candy to supporters crowding into his garden, Mr. Ram said he was confident of amassing "an absolute majority."

## Condition for Support

Asked if Mr. Ram could count on Mrs. Gandhi's support, sources said, "Yes, but on certain conditions, like not including Jan Sangh ministers in the cabinet." This could pose a problem for Mr. Ram, who counts on the Jan Sangh group of about 100 MPs for much of his support.

Mr. Ram said today the Janata Party currently has the allegiance of 208 members of Parliament and that, in addition, 31 members of another party had already pledged their backing. A total of 270 votes are needed for a majority in the lower house.

Today's developments indicate that Mrs. Gandhi remains the governing factor in Indian politics. Having supported Mr. Singh in forming a government, she has forced his resignation and now appears ready to back Mr. Ram.

Mrs. Gandhi had three weeks ago declared her backing for Mr. Singh but pulled back after he appointed men whom she regards as apostates and turncoats from her party to key ministerial posts. In the last two days there had been several tense meetings between Mr. Singh's lieutenants and Mrs. Gandhi's aides.

Congress officials said another reason for her decision not to support him was his "arrogance" in failing to call on her personally to thank her for the support which enabled him to become prime minister.

Mrs. Gandhi had criticized Mr. Singh earlier for seeking her help "through the back door" without approaching her directly. While neither Mrs. Gandhi nor Mr. Ram want fresh elections at this time, Mrs. Gandhi is believed to be eager to go to the country early next year when she feels her party will be better prepared. A general election is not due until 1982.

## New Mineral Discovered

PEKING, Aug. 20 (UPI) — A new mineral containing tungsten has been discovered near Tianjin in northern China, the Chinese news agency said today. The mineral, named Jixian one after the area where it was discovered, "is a complex of tungsten, lead and iron," the agency said.



U.S.-made M-60A1 tank of Iran's army guards a main road Pavah Sunday as troops with Belgian-made rifles searched for Kurdish rebels who attacked the town last week. Banner proclaims government reconstruction plan for the area.



## U.S. Denounces Bombings

## Israel Raids Lebanon; Strauss Quits Mideast

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Aug. 20 — Israeli planes attacked Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon today, one day after Israel rejected U.S. envoy Robert Strauss' proposals for Palestinian changes in the basic UN resolution on Arab-Israeli relations.

The army said all planes returned safely from the raids against guerrilla positions in Ras el-Ein, five miles south of Tyre on the Mediterranean coast, and a camp in southern Lebanon about 20 miles north of the Israeli border.

Lebanese witnesses said one Palestinian guerrilla was killed and four farmers were wounded in the 15-minute attack. The army command in Tel Aviv said the targets hit were "bases of departure for terrorist attacks inside Israel."

The United States denounced the bombing, with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance telling Congress that Israel may have violated U.S. law by using U.S.-made weapons for nondefensive purposes.

## Details Confidential

Mr. Strauss presented the U.S. proposals to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during a three-day Middle Eastern trip that ended today, three days before the UN Security Council is to open a debate on the Palestinian issue. He failed to persuade the two leaders to endorse U.S. proposals for changes to Resolution 242.

No details of proposals were made public. The United States was seeking a compromise so it would not have to veto a Kuwaiti resolution calling for creation of an independent Palestinian state. Reportedly, it proposed amending Resolution 242 to incorporate the Camp David agreement's guarantee of the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians to self-determination.

The Israeli Cabinet after its weekly meeting yesterday said it rejected "unequivocally" the U.S. idea for an amended resolution. A Cabinet spokesman said the proposal to change it "contradicts the commitments of the United States to Israel."

Israel is adamantly opposed to any change in Resolution 242, which refers to the Palestinians only as a refugee problem. The resolution calls for recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries in exchange for its withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war. Israel expected that the United States would

veto any new drafts that would amend the resolution.

Mr. Begin told his Likud Party today that he will delay an assessment of relations with the United States until after Thursday's meeting of the Security Council, party leaders said. Mr. Begin spoke shortly after Mr. Strauss' departure for Washington.

Israeli officials said that Mr. Begin's wait-and-see attitude on U.S. relations was linked to the possibility that Washington might still press for the adoption of the new draft despite objections from Israel and Egypt, its two main allies in the Middle East.

Likud leaders today said that Mr. Begin was particularly pleased by Egypt's rejection of the U.S. proposals.

Radio Israel reported that Mr. Strauss would invite Mr. Begin to a summit conference with President Carter and Sadat to ease the controversy over Palestinian rights.

But Mr. Carter, when asked about the report, said, "They haven't informed me." Said presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell: "You can interpret the president's comment as a flat knock-down."

Israeli officials did not rule out that a new draft on the subject could be presented by a non-Arab nation other than the United States but with Washington's approval. But there was no clear indication that Israel has assurance on that; Washington's attitude in the Security Council seems certain to influence deeply the already-shaky relations between the two countries.

Israeli leaders fear that support from the United States is being eroded by pressure from OPEC nations, which support the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

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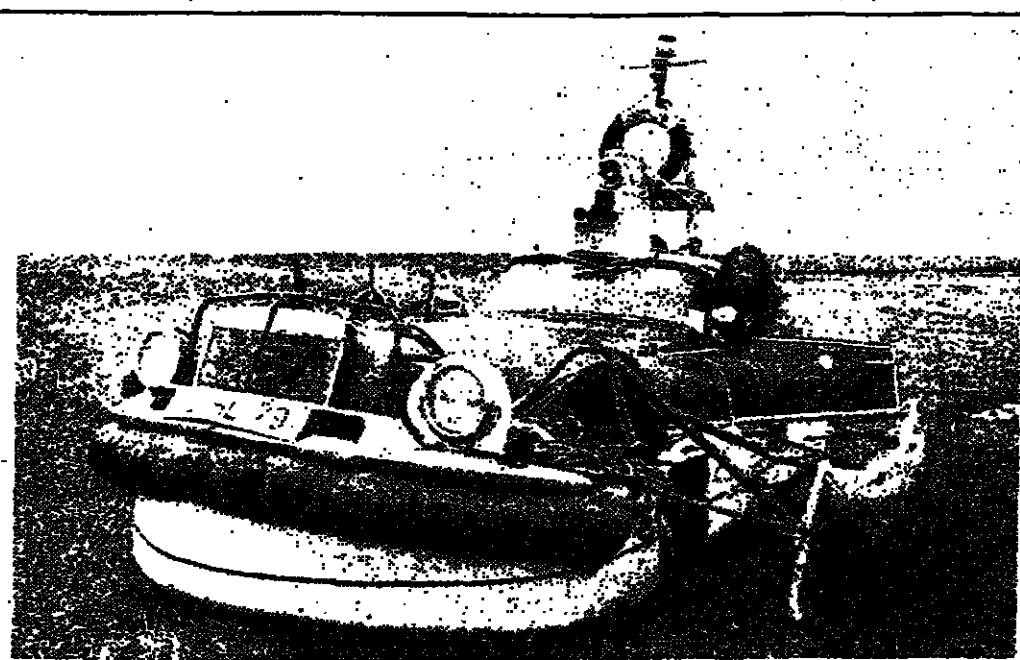
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CAR AHOY — West German driver/skipper Kurt Faehrich is poised at the wheel/tiller of his amphibious auto, a Citroën ID 19 fitted with floatation gear, outriggers, mast and foghorn. Built 10 years ago, it's still seagoing strong — and still roadworthy: It continues to pass West Germany's rigid car inspections. Vessel does 5 knots on water, 100 kph ashore.

## Ruined Vietnam Town Sees Little Chance for Peace

## Lang Son Mirrors Pessimism on China

By Henry Kamm

LANG SON, Vietnam (NYT) — The piles of rubble were once a flourishing town of 50,000, a town that will not soon be rebuilt, said Vi Gia Le, a leading official of the provincial government. Even more than the rest of Vietnam, Lang Son has no faith in the possibility of peace.

"If we rebuild it, the Chinese will come and destroy it again," said Mr. Vi, who was born here 52 years ago and has spent his life in and around this provincial capital.

The deep pessimism that saturates all conversations in Vietnam about the likelihood of renewed war with China is nowhere more deep than here, the principal center of fighting in China's invasion last February. After fierce battles, China captured Lang Son on March 4 and then announced that it had achieved its limited goals and would withdraw from Vietnam.

Methodical Destruction

But before Chinese troops began to recross what is still known as Friendship Bridge across the border river less than 10 miles away, they methodically blew up every major building in the town that the French built during their colonization.

The old provincial hospital lies in ruins. The new hospital, across the Ky Cong River on the bank closer to China, was wrecked before it was completed, and much of its equipment was destroyed in warehouses.

The town library was leveled; its books burned. The sumptuous residence built for the head of the colonial administration, that later housed the Communist Party headquarters is beyond repair, and so are the municipal buildings. Schools have been razed, and many pupils still wait to return to makeshift schools, Mr. Vi said. About 30,000 of the town's citizens fled away from town and beyond artillery range.

Stoic Spirit

The majority that remain, old and young, display the stoically matter-of-fact spirit that has carried Vietnam from war to war, with rarely an interlude of peace. Children playing around six loaded ammunition trucks recalled the earlier fighting as if it were a routine event.

The people of Lang Son have come ardently to the stoicism. Even in this constantly beleaguered country, no town has seen more invaders, on the ground and in the sky, in the lifetime of its average resident.

Mr. Vi recalled the French garrison.

Taiwan Woman

In N.Y. Fast in Paper Shutdown

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Eleven days ago, Wang-jen Chen, a journalist, stopped eating and sat down in front of Nationalist China's governmental office to protest action by the government of Taiwan against her underground paper.

Yesterday, supporters of Ms. Chen, 29, said that her health is deteriorating because of the fast. "She is getting headaches, dizzy spells, and is having trouble digesting," spokesman N.H. Wang said. "She has only been drinking water."

Ms. Chen, one of the founders of an underground Taiwanese paper called Chao Liu, or Time, said that the paper was closed by the authorities after she arrived in the United States last month and that two of its reporters had been arrested.

Mr. Wang said that Ms. Chen's plight had inspired the creation of an official opposition to the ruling Kuomintang Party. He said the party will be organized today in Taipei and will begin an independent publication, The Formosa Magazine.

T.C. Chang, a spokesman for the Taiwanese office, called Ms. Chen's fast an "unfortunate affair."

11 Die in Nigeria Market

IBADAN, Nigeria, Aug. 20 (AP) — Eleven persons were killed and 12 seriously injured Saturday when a wall surrounding the Mapo Hall, the city's municipal government headquarters, collapsed on a crowded market, the Nigerian news agency reported today.

son that was here in his childhood, before he joined the anti-colonialist resistance. Then came the Japanese, who occupied French Indochina after France's defeat in 1940. In 1945, shortly before the Japanese collapse, he remembered the Japanese ousting the French administration and seizing the government they had formally left in French hands.

The Vietnamese resistance briefly seized the town after the Japanese defeat, only to be driven out by the remaining French. Then the Nationalist Chinese Army drove south to disarm the Japanese, who had stood by after their country's surrender.

"The Chiang Kai-shek forces were the worst," said Mr. Vi, comparing the invaders he had known. "They stole everything, even people's trousers."

The Chinese left early in 1947, to be replaced by the French in full force. The Viet Minh, the Communist resistance movement that defeated France, captured Lang Son in 1950.

## U.S. Bombing

Except for having its men go off to war, many not to return, Lang Son saw no war until Dec. 25, 1972. In the heavy bombing by which the United States attempted to revive the stalled Paris peace negotiations, Lang Son was struck, the bridge that links the city's halves destroyed and more than 100 persons killed.

It was the second time U.S. air power had been unleashed here. Many Vietnamese were killed, according to Mr. Vi, when U.S. planes attacked a Japanese barracks in early 1945 and hit the town.

Mitterrand Asks

For Revival of Union of Left

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP) — Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand today called for the re-establishment of the Union of the Left, the alliance of French Socialists and Communists that collapsed on the eve of last year's parliamentary election.

The appeal came a few weeks after Communist leader Georges Marchais proclaimed himself ready to align with "the devil" in order to fight the government's austerity program. Mr. Mitterrand did not mention the Communists, just as Mr. Marchais refused to say whether by "the devil" he meant the Socialists.

A Communist-Socialist alignment would give the left 200 seats in the 499-member parliament — more than any other single party.

At last spring's Communist Party convention, Mr. Marchais served notice that he was not interested in reviving the Union of the Left, and he accused the Socialists of abandoning leftist politics for social democracy. But since then, the center-right government's economic moves have boosted unemployment, prompting Mr. Marchais' hint of an offer of a new alignment.

The Union of the Left began in 1972, raising the possibility of a leftist victory in the March, 1978, parliamentary election. But Mr. Marchais broke with the bloc, consisting of Gaullists and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's party when the hallot comfortably.

Italian Leftist

Held in Paris

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP) — The Foreign Ministry has announced the arrest by French authorities of Franco Piperno, a leftist extremist wanted on charges of subversive agitation and participation in an armed gang.

Mr. Piperno, 36, a physics lecturer at Cosenza University, in southwestern Italy, was one of the leaders of the Workers' Autonomy, a Marxist group to the left of the Communist Party. Most of its leaders were jailed in April when Mr. Piperno went into hiding. He was arrested in Paris on Saturday.

The extremist group was believed by police to have had close links with the Red Brigades, the gang that kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro last year.

Lang Son lived at peace until about a year ago, Mr. Vi said, when most of its thousand ethnic Chinese residents fled. Mr. Vi, predictably, placed the blame on China, which he said sowed panic among the ethnic Chinese to make them cross the border. He denied any Vietnamese discrimination or mistreatment of the minority.

Mr. Vi led visitors to the bridge destroyed and rebuilt during the U.S. war, which the Chinese blew up in their withdrawal. He recalled that before the Americans, the French who built it had already destroyed it during their departure in 1950. He said confidently that by next month a temporary structure would again be carrying traffic to the border.

But the rebuilding, he said, is limited to objects of military or other necessity. Houses are being built out of artillery range. "The people are ready to leave whenever the Chinese come back," he said.

(Continued from Page 1)

was fire-bombed. Refugees in trailer houses at Bo-Brooks crab-packing plant, where Vietnamese women were first hired three years ago as crab pickers, received threatening phone calls. "You killed my brother and I have to kill you," one refugee said the caller warned. Mayor Reolth Hainy and the city council last morning declared a 10 p.m.-6 a.m. curfew for Seadrift residents.

All but 30 of the 150 Vietnamese living in the community fled, forcing the Bo-Brooks plant to shut operations. Late the next Monday, a boat was set afire at a Vietnamese residence. Leon Ruthenberg, owner of the Bo-Brooks plant, flew from Baltimore to try to convince the Vietnamese to return to Seadrift.

Rumors began circulating that a bombing of the crab plant was being planned. Acting on a tip, Police Chief Lindsey and eight men broke into a room at the Outlaw Motel and arrested three men. Mr. Lindsey found a blasting cap but not the dynamite he had suspected to find. "I think they had decided to use five-gallon cans of gasoline," Mr. Lindsey said. "More destructive than dynamite."

Concerned that the Seadrift incidents might simply be the fuse of a Gulf Coast powder keg, the Department of Justice sent Robert Alexander, a community relations specialist, to investigate and to make recommendations on settling disputes between the Texans and the Vietnamese.

Mr. Alexander's work was cut out. Seadrift natives generally view the Vietnamese as sneaky, belligerent, unsanitary people who have emerged from 100 years of warfare with little respect for human life. The Vietnamese see the locals as self-centered, illogical bigots who move or raid their crab pots and who want the Vietnamese neither to work nor to receive welfare.

Natives' Concern

Seadrift natives are concerned that the United States has agreed to accept 14,000 Southeast Asian boat people a month. They figure that many of them are fishermen and shrimpers who will eventually settle nearby. They believe the refugees' lack of understanding of area fishing etiquette, traditional territories and the English language will make matters worse.

The Bay Fishermen's Association complains that some Vietnamese follow them to the best crab waters, set their pots too close together, poach from others' move pots and tangle lines, shrimp out of season and generally ignore time-honored customs.

According to Mr. Ruthenberg, last year's area crab harvest was phenomenal, plenty to share for locals and Vietnamese. Before the violence, 30 refugees were crabbing there. Only six have returned.

But locals blame "Yankee" Ruthenberg for their problems with the refugees. Three years ago, when he wanted to open a crabmeat plant here to supply his Baltimore restaurant, he was unable to hire local pickers. "It's a dying industry," he had said of the work, which requires cracking crab bodies and claws and prying out their meat.

Then a friend recommended that he hire Vietnamese. Initially, two women, their husbands and children came to Seadrift; word quickly spread to other refugees that there

## \$550-Million Senegal Dam Plan Aimed at Opening Sahara Area

By Carey Winfrey

DAKAR, Senegal (NYT) — After more than 15 years of feasibility studies and false starts, a three-nation project to harness the 1,100-mile Senegal River and halt the encroachment of the Sahara appears ready to begin.

The construction of the first of two projected dams is to begin in November. Located near the Senegalese village of Diamina in the Senegal River delta, it will have a dual purpose: to prevent water from the Atlantic from intruding up the river, and to open up 100,000 acres to agriculture through irrigation of the fertile delta region.

Officials of the Senegal River Valley Development Organization, which is made up of representatives of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, say construction of a second dam at Manantali, on the Bafing tributary in Mali, is expected to begin early next year. The Manantali dam is designed to regulate the river's flow, which all but stops for eight months each year, and could permit the irrigation of a million acres by the end of the century.

The three nations, which have pooled resources and expertise, are gauging the project's impact, eventually allow them to grow their basic food needs, provide employment for the nearly 2 million people who live in the river basin, generate electricity that can be used to extract mineral resources and open the river to navigation.

5 to 7 Years

The construction of the two dams will cost about \$550 million and will take five to seven years. Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait have pledged a total of \$230 million, and loans totaling \$230 million have been promised by West Germany, France, and the African and European Development Banks. Canada has pledged \$10 million and the U.S. Agency for International Development will ask Congress for \$15 million for irrigation programs. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has already lent \$50 million for irrigation models.

The five-year-old Senegal devel-

opment organization is "an example for Africa," its planning director, Sheikh Bati, said, adding that "it would be a pity to break the cohesion that exists at present."

Michael Layland, foreign projects director of Teledyne Geomatics, an American company that is doing the cartography for the project, agrees. "It deserves to succeed," he said. "These are highly motivated people. This is one of the good ones in terms of people and level of dedication."

Yet much of the project remains in dispute. Many experts, including those from a West German study team, have concluded that the barrier dam at Diamina is unnecessary because the steady flow generated by Manantali would sufficiently block the seawater's advance. Other experts question the feasibility and expense of making the river navigable, which would require annual dredging. They say there would not be enough river traffic to justify the cost.

Other serious questions concern the people living in the area. About 10,000 of them would have to be resettled when a large lake begins to form behind Manantali. Many sheep and cattle herders will be forced to become farmers or to move.

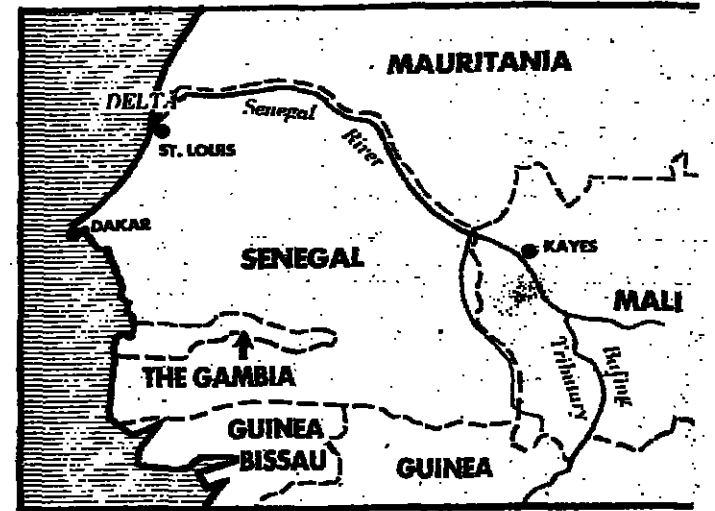
There are also ecological problems. Such commercially important saltwater fish as mullet and African

shad cannot spawn unless special ladders and rocks, which are not included in current plans, are installed at Diamina.

Having heard all these criticisms before, the development agency's answers ready. Mr. Bati suggested that political considerations were involved in the decision to build both dams. "If we only build Diamina," he said, "Mali, which is interested in energy and navigation, would say, 'What do I get out of it? If we only build Manantali, Mauritania, which is solely interested in irrigation, would ask the same question. So neither dam fulfills the objectives.' Senegal looks the project for both irrigation and energy."

Mr. Bati acknowledged keeping the river navigable along the 575-mile stretch from St. Louis in Senegal to Kayes in Mali would be costly. "But," he said, "it's vital for Mali to have an opening to the sea. Given that situation, the cost becomes incidental."

He conceded that herders and fishermen would be disrupted as the two species of fish would be eliminated. But, he said, "must be weighed against development. 'Environmental questions' don't really have the same place Africa as they do in Europe or United States, because here people don't have enough to eat," Mr. Bati said.



## Long-Simmering Antipathy Explodes

was work and good pay, \$5 an hour and more. Soon there were 25 to 30 Vietnamese women at the plant. They lived frugally. The men soon were able to buy crab pots, plastic-coated wire baskets in which they place cheap bait, and boats — usually rigs costing less than \$3,000.

The frustrations here, real or imagined, help explain the confrontation between two frustrated persons who were essentially strangers: Mr. Apin, a man whose mother "raised us by the Bible," his sister said; and Mr. Nguyen, a Catholic who had never been in trouble in Seadrift, who did not go to bars and only occasionally to a movie.

One night last week, about a hundred fishermen, shrimpers and crabbers met in the elementary school to air the problems, to criticize politicians and the federal government (which they contend has done nothing to help resettle the Vietnamese) and to applaud Mr. Apin's father and brother and many of their friends — who predicted more violence.

There was no applause for a Vietnamese woman who rose only to apologize for the "bad Vietnamese who killed your brother" and who said that her family of 10 had never taken any monetary help from the government other than \$274 in food stamps. "That so hard for us," she said. "We want to work. Why not let us work?"

"These people are writing back telling their friends and relatives this is a land of milk and honey," Joe Beaver said. "Over there they live in grass huts. Here we give them houses, boats, cars. This here is the spark that will light the fuse that will tell people what's happening."

Many of the residents along the Gulf Coast have become suspicious of the Vietnamese, whom they insist are shrewd and know more English than they pretend. "They're not the little scared dudes they paint the picture of," said Mr. Apin's father. He and others think the refugees do not want to learn or follow local customs. "If there were a group of us put in a strange country, we'd try to get along," he added.

Fishermen and Vietnamese

Foreign Aid Bill

California Klan, Protesters Clash

CASTRO VALLEY, Calif., Aug. 20 (AP) — Sheriff's deputies broke up a clash yesterday between about 30 chanting demonstrators and a number of Ku Klux Klan members, who were attending a meeting here. Helmed Klan security guards armed with clubs, plywood shields and guns, and members of the Communist Against Racism threw rocks at each other. One Klansman incurred a head cut.

Marie Roderick, caretaker of a hall owned by an American Legion chapter and the Castro Valley Women's Club, said the Klan rented the building under the name of White Paint Publishing Co. "They rented the hall under false pretenses," she said. "They'll never be welcome here again."

California Grand Dragon Tom Metzger said the meeting — which he said was to discuss "illegal aliens and Vietnamese heat people and Communists and other things."

agreed at the meeting that communication is a primary problem in the resettlement process. They want government help, and some said that educating Seadrift residents to the ways of the refugees would not hurt.

Community relations specialist Alexander was back in Seadrift last week, meeting with local officials to discuss ways of orienting the Vietnamese to local customs and soothing tensions between them and other fishermen.

"We have to do something to store normal relations in the area and by normal," Mr. Alexander said. "I mean better than they see. We don't want the hostility or fear that has been present lately."

Los Angeles Times

## News Analysis

## Hassan Political Trouble: Pose Dilemma for U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Pursuing a Middle Eastern policy would mean siding with Morocco in the conflict because King Hassan has been a consistent supporter of peace initiatives there and so far has kept Morocco out of the fold of the so-called rejectionist states, despite warring from Saudi Arabia. King Hassan is a friend of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and an important voice for Arab moderation.

In an African context, the administration would have to side with the Organization of African Unity, which last month called for a cease-fire on the Sahara and a referendum to determine its future. A referendum almost certainly would lead to a vote for independence, and the Moroccan government immediately rejected the idea and labeled the OAU resolution null and void.

In the larger context, removed from the ramifications for either Middle Eastern or African policy, the Moroccan question has raised again the dilemma for the United States of a longtime ally in need of military assistance, and the Carter administration is caught in the precarious position of, through action or inaction, holding the deciding hand in events on foreign shores. As Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders said, "Once again, the United States found itself on the horns of a dilemma not of its own making."

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The war has exacted an economic toll on Morocco, dramatized by a series of recent strikes for pay increases and underscored by King Hassan's postponement last year of

a five-year economic plan because of the high cost of the war.

Now with Mauritania deciding to reach an agreement with the Polisario, Morocco's overseas 80,000-member army must be extended further if King Hassan agrees to his promise to a next Mauritania's southern third the disputed territory.

Hassan Vow on Territory

FEZ, Morocco, Aug. 20 (UPI) — King Hassan said last night that events in the next few months will decide whether there will be war with Algeria over the Western Sahara and that he and his people are ready to go "to the end" to take the territory Moroccan.

But King Hassan, in a rare news conference, also spoke of the possibility of a dialogue with President Benjedid Chadli of Algeria as indicated that France and Spain could play a role in a peaceful settlement.

Asked about Morocco's occupation of the entire Western Sahara and continued fight against Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas, King pledged his forces would "lower the enemy into Algeria." "Ask about the chances of war, he said this question will be answered in events in about three months time. He would not elaborate."

Whites Chasing

Tranquility in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 20 (UPI) — South African whites among the most neurotic people in the world, says a report in the latest issue of the South African Medical Post.

The Post cited a recent survey among the country's white population that concluded that white South Africans now consume more than 130 million tranquilizers a year, an average of more than 20 pills per person.

Only four years ago the figure was just under seven pills per person, and 10 years ago, the figure was less than two. The country has a white population of more than 4.6 million.

According to the report, South Africans now rate just behind Canadians and Britons and slightly ahead of Australians in the use of tranquilizers. The article blamed the situation on the country's political society in government and a loss of religious faith.

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## U.S. Groups Urge Arab Contacts

### Black Leaders Shift Toward PLO

By Paul Delaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI) — A black civil rights leader is making a major shift in policy, moving to establish ties with the Palestinians and to force a change in U.S. policy.

James H. Bevel, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said black leaders would reassess positions and the total issue of "policy" at a meeting today at the organization's New York headquarters. He said he would also discuss black relations with the Carter administration and with Jewish groups.

A shift is apparently a consequence of Andrew Young's resignation as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations after he held a surprise meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

the masses of blacks, as reflected, for example, in the growth of the "black" religion in the black community.

It is clear that many blacks believe that Mr. Young's resignation was the result of pressure from Jews, despite the denials of Jewish leaders.

"The Andy Young affair was a benchmark," said Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago. "Things will never be the same again. There always was a general acceptance by blacks of the government's role in the Middle East. But not any more."

The Andy Young affair will cause the black community to reassess and reconsider its commitments. It is now time for us to take

#### Belgian Mercenaries

Released by Rwanda

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — Eleven Belgians convicted in a rebellion against President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived here yesterday after being expelled from the country.

Ministry spokesman said today.

Arrested near the Zaire border, the men were sentenced in June to jail terms ranging from one to nine years. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Rwanda had asked Belgium to avoid a repetition of the incident. He added that a new Belgian law outlawing mercenary activities had been drawn to the attention of the Rwanda authorities.

Washington, the chairman of the national board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said that the black leadership in the country must become students of the Middle East situation with a view to making a contribution to peaceful solution to the conflict there.

The chairman, Walter Fauntroy, said at a news conference that Americans had a special role in solving the Middle East problem because any economic disruption caused by higher oil prices would be felt most immediately by black communities.

He called for closer contact with the Arabs and a shift by black leaders. Until they have declined to disengage Israel publicly from fear of alienating Jewish supporters.

#### Sympathy for Arabs

ian Bond, a Georgia state senator said that blacks risked being anti-Semitic for criticism of Israel. He said, "There has long been sympathy for Arabs among

#### zozo Defends

lice, Attacks

liberal' Media

ILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 (AP) — Frank Rizzo, Philadelphia's police department chief, said today that he was being used for brutality by the viewpoints of criminals in the nation's news media.

He said he had permitted the crime and the ultra-liberals to have a say in the media. Mr. Rizzo said, "Guys like me have no voice. I'm going to be heard."

U.S. Justice Department said last week against the police. Mr. Rizzo and 19 officials, charging them with using force of excessive force with systematic brutality against minorities.

television interviewer asked Rizzo what he would do if he had evidence of police brutality in his police department. Mr. Rizzo said, "Because the police department would do it before it got to my level."

ked about his police department's relations with minorities. Mr. Rizzo replied, "When call 911, we don't ask if they white, black, Catholic, Jew, or anything else. We just respond to the call and we're looking at a guy who is in the river and almost dead to rescue a black kid."

#### ista Rica Evicts

Soviet Envoys

N JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 20 (UPI) — President Rodrigo Carazo ordered three Soviet diplomats to leave Costa Rica, implying that they were linked to two days of related clashes in the Caribbean of Limon.

hundreds of persons, including children, were hospitalized yesterday in Limon, Costa Rica's main access to the Atlantic.

striking workers and National Guardsmen fought for the second straight day.

riks began against seven state-owned companies on Tuesday, Friday the government declared strikes illegal and fired 180 workers at the state-owned railway and oil refinery.

eking on television, Mr. Carazo condemned "anti-national forces inside and outside the country" that he said threatened its life. He added: "In this regard, the first secretary, second secretary and cultural attaché of the Soviet Embassy persona non grata."

The diplomats are, respectively, Yuri Chernish, Alexander Gerasimov and his wife, Olga Morozova.

#### in Officials in Peking

ING, Aug. 20 (UPI) — West

an Interior Minister, Gerhard Schröder, arrived in Peking today at the head of a nine-member delegation to talk with Chinese officials.

another look at the whole question of Israel and Middle East policy, oil and South Africa.

The first concrete evidence of that change is a meeting scheduled today between the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Zeddi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the United Nations.

It was Mr. Young's meeting with Mr. Terzi that led to his resignation.

Mr. Lowery is also to meet with Israel's representative at the United Nations, Yehuda Blum.

Another meeting between Jewish and black leaders has been sought by both sides to try to counter deepening hostility. However, that proposed conference could be jeopardized by positions taken by Mr. Lowery yesterday and by black leaders. Jewish leaders expressed concern over the turn of events.

For example, Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, is to have lunch with Mr. Lowery to clarify the reasons for his meeting with Mr. Terzi.

"If SCLC is interfering itself in the Middle East, we can't accept that," Mr. Siegman said. "I was told that SCLC does not intend to establish a dialogue but to express support for human rights of the Palestinian people and the right of Israel to exist."

He added that, if Mr. Lowery's intent went beyond that, his organization would have "problems meeting with SCLC, but not with other black leaders — we'll clear that up Tuesday."

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President, Secret Service agent jog in Prairie du Chien, Wis.

## Pushes Energy Policy From Decks of 'Delta Queen'

### Carter Trolling Mississippi for Support

By Don Irwin

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Aug. 20 — "He wants to get elected. That's why he's here," Mrs. Florence Brady commented without disapproval yesterday as she watched the steamship Delta Queen dock, allowing President and Mrs. Carter to disembark in a gentle rain.

The Wisconsin housewife's observation underscored an increasingly apparent point as the president's vacation trip down the Mississippi aboard the venerable steamboat entered its second day: The president was campaigning in a low-keyed way for himself, as well as for his energy program.

Although Mr. Carter shook a couple of thousand hands, and patting a dozen or so babies at six stops during the first day of his cruise, he denied Saturday night that he was actually campaigning. "It's not a partisan campaign for the Democratic Party or me," he said. "It's a campaign for a stronger country and a comprehensive energy policy. . . . People don't come out to see me. They're coming out to see the president."

Yesterday gave the president a double opportunity. On the night bank, as the steamer chugged downstream, was Iowa, where he was successful in his 1976 presidential campaign and which

will begin next January to pick its 1980 convention delegates. On the left bank lay Wisconsin, which will hold its often crucial presidential primary next April.

Yesterday's activity began at 3 a.m., when the Delta Queen stopped to negotiate a lock at Genoa, Wis. More than 100 persons broke into cheers when the president appeared and shook dozens of hands and patted four babies handed to him over a fence.

The unscheduled event kicked up enough of a ruckus that several of the steamer's passengers came topside in their nightclothes to see what was going on. Mr. Carter, looking tired, then retired, making no more public appearances until 9:30, when the vessel stopped for another lock at Lynxville, Wis.

The president's temporary inactivity was presumably welcomed by the passengers who had complained Saturday of being awakened by the pounding of the president and two aides jogging 22 laps at 6 a.m.

Rain drenched the steamer as it stopped at Lynxville, but the president and Mrs. Carter did not disappoint the 150 persons who had turned out to welcome them. Mr. Carter appeared on the bridge and asked support for his windfall-profits tax proposal. Accompanied by Mrs. Carter he

then slogged ashore to shake hands.

"It's a campaign, no doubt about it," said Dr. Walter Balzer. "And he's getting a great response. . . . He's so common it's hard for me to believe he's that important — which is his credit."

As Mr. Carter finally instructed his Lynxville listeners, "Now go home and get dry." He then joined his family and about 120 other passengers at "steamboat devotions" in the ship's dining saloon.

In Prairie Du Chien, several hundred people waited on the muddy riverbank — some up to their ankles in water. Mr. Carter spent more than 15 minutes shaking hands. He then went to the high school and jogged 4 miles in the respectable time of 28 minutes, 15 seconds. Afterward, he spoke briefly to about 2,000 persons.

After his customary plea that people stop wasting energy and support efforts to reduce oil imports, Mr. Carter declared that the United States has 25 percent of the world's energy reserves as against 5 percent controlled by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "Sometimes we get too discouraged," he said. "We ought to inventory what we have. We ought to count our blessings."

Los Angeles Times

## Clashes Escalate on U.S.-Mexican Border

By John M. Crewdson

SAN YSIDRO, Calif. (UPI) — Scarcely a night goes by that the beleaguered agents of the U.S. Border Patrol do not encounter gunfire or barrages of stones from across the rocky chain-link fence that divides this hamlet from the bustling border city of Tijuana, Mexico.

Donald Cameron, the Border Patrol chief here, calls the boundary that he oversees, traditionally the most heavily used gateway for legal and illegal entrants, "the 16 hottest miles of border in the world." Herman Baca, the head of a local Chicano rights group, says he sees the area as "the Vietnam of the Southwest."

Their comparisons may be somewhat overdrawn, but both sides have evidence to show that, from the Pacific Ocean eastward through the California desert, until the terrain becomes mountains, the U.S. side of the border has become a combat zone.

As John Mutch, a young Border Patrol agent working the 4-to-10-midnight shift, wheels his cruiser through the rugged foothills outside town, he remembers with a shudder the night recently when he and two other officers were pinned against the fence by stone-throwers.

They were not hurt, but other agents have been, and badly. One has a steel plate in his head, and there are places along the boundary where Mr. Mutch is afraid to drive, even though he is far from alone.

Searchlights, loudspeakers

Above him, Border Patrol helicopters, searchlights blazing and loudspeakers blaring in Spanish a warning to "go back," dip and wheel in the inky sky. All across the hills behind him other agents, many of them veterans of the Vietnam War, peer at the border through special night-vision scopes.

At patrol headquarters, red dots on a giant map wink and computer screens blink as electronic sensors buried along the border record the footprints of one illegal entrant, then another, and then, as their own sensors give the all-clear signal, a small army of them.

The patrol's methods of dealing

Since the beginning of this year, the violence against the patrol has been the worst in memory. There have been sporadic outbreaks at El Paso, Texas, and Calexico, Calif., as well, but none of them has approached the



## Help for the Gulag Prisoners

Anatoli Shcharansky, 31, "is skin and bones. His face is drawn. His nose is sharp and thin and his eyes bulge. There is no doubt that he is a terribly sick man." Those are the words of his mother, Ida Milgrom, 70, who saw her son two weeks ago for the first time this year. He is serving a term at hard labor in Chistopol prison 500 miles from Moscow on a charge of spying for the CIA. Shcharansky has denied the charge. So has President Carter. Some think the Soviet computer specialist's real crime was that he served as a leader of the Jewish emigration movement in the Soviet Union. No matter. He has become the current best symbol of the Kremlin's policy on human rights — crush them when they don't serve the interests of the motherland. By virtue of his cause, his suffering and his courage, Shcharansky merits the attention and active concern of the world. But the publicity surrounding his case should serve to illuminate rather than obscure the fact that he is one of thousands of political prisoners in the Soviet Union, including Georgians, Ukrainians, Baptists, Tatars and many other national and religious groups as well as Jews.

The debate over how the United States and other Western governments can come to the aid of Soviet dissidents, but do the least damage to East-West relations, has been given impetus over the last 2½ years by President Carter's human rights policy, which seemed to promise a kind of Kissingerian linkage between individual liberty and the exercise of U.S. foreign policy. The difference between the Carter policy and traditional diplomacy, whose very essence is trade-off and compromise, was that the Carter approach was to be made under partial if not full public scrutiny. When Carter elaborated his policy Moscow responded as should have been expected: "with the full severity of Soviet law." It was imperative, for obvious internal and external reasons, that the Soviet government not be perceived as so weak that the United States could dictate its method of coping with dissent. It was the beginning of a crackdown that culminated in the sentencing of Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg, another important human rights activist.

Carter's human rights pronouncements were made at a time when the dissident movement, always minuscule, was gaining a

bit of strength. Among other things, there were beginning to be signs of unity between some of the disparate strains within the movement. Jewish emigrationists had linked up with democrats led by the world-renowned physicist Andrei Sakharov; ethnic dissidents had made contact with workers complaining about factory conditions. That conjunction of events made the hard-line internal security elements in the Kremlin uncomfortable. They argued successfully that the only corrective was harsh repression and long sentences in Siberia. In the interest of getting the United States to accept a SALT-2 treaty that Moscow regards as favorable, and to grant trade and technology concessions, the Soviet government also significantly stepped up the rate of Jewish emigration. But the important thing to remember is that the Russians have decided what concession to make and there is every reason to expect it to be withdrawn, since it conflicts with other Soviet interests, once Moscow's goals have been attained. At the moment these could be passage of SALT-2 by the Senate, and extension by the United States of Export-Import Bank credits and most-favored nation trade status.

Although President Carter has been less than brilliant in putting his human rights policy into practice, his basic instinct, as it frequently is, was right. Both for the individuals who are struggling and suffering now, and for future generations, a focus of attention must be kept on the dissidents, many of whom do not want to leave but rather to change the Soviet system. They are not by any means all democrats, but they are all seeking a greater degree of freedom than the existing system allows. It is not so much a matter of more grain or less grain, withholding this or that piece of computer or oil-drilling technology, but rather of relentlessly letting the Soviet government and people know that human rights are in the balance in the whole range of U.S.-Soviet relations. Sakharov understands this, as his regular press conferences prove. And this story, which has circulated for years in Moscow, suggests that the Soviet people do, too. Right after Sakharov won the Nobel Prize in 1975 a cleaning woman was reported to have told her employer: "You know, they wanted to raise the price of vodka, but Sakharov wouldn't let them."

## Reports About the Report

Someone in the Energy Department recently leaked to several newspapers the first results of its inquiry into the gasoline shortage. It's a preliminary survey, and more of a statistical analysis than an investigation. But it raises several interesting questions. Unfortunately, the reporting of it seems to have been caught up in the controversy that the subject of oil continually generates.

In this newspaper's original story on the study, we said that it essentially exonerated the industry of the charge of hoarding gasoline. With the wisdom of hindsight, that now looks too sweeping. The Energy Department said that it had found no evidence of hoarding. But it showed that the refiners had built up their stocks of crude oil from last January to May, while the gasoline shortage was developing.

It also showed that the refiners cut their yield of gasoline slightly in that period, while sometimes increasing their yields of jet fuel and similar products. Why? Perhaps because gasoline was under price controls. The basic cause of the shortage and the gasoline lines was, demonstrably, the shutdown of Iranian exports through the winter. But different

management of the refineries could have made the shortage a little less painful.

The first press reports of this study ignited a reaction. The next round of reporting exaggerated the study's limitations, concluding that it had relied entirely on the industry for its data. That is not correct. There are a variety of sources for the key statistics on oil. Generally speaking, the industry's reporting system is the fastest but the least complete. The Energy Department collects its own numbers from ships and refineries. There are customs reports. There are the production data that governments at various levels gather in the course of collecting taxes and royalties.

This study by the Energy Department can be taken as a useful first cut at a description of last spring's gasoline shortage. It raises many unanswered questions — notably about the sales of gasoline outside the allocation system. But it also offers lessons. When the next crisis comes, the Energy Department is evidently going to have to pay more attention, more quickly to the management of the refineries.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Death in the Irish Sea

Ocean sailing is a rough, risky sport, and the 605-mile Fastnet race is one of the roughest and riskiest of them all. Yet even by those special standards there was nothing normal about the storm that savaged the Admiral's Cup fleet last Tuesday, leaving 17 sailors dead and about two dozen boats lost or abandoned to the Irish Sea. It was a blow of such ferocity — one survivor called it "mayhem" — that landlubbers are left marveling at the luck, seamanship and rescue work that brought most of the 2,000 sailors and 300 boats safely through.

Besides its human toll, what makes this disaster so arresting is the character of the fleet that nature attacked. These were not casual sailors out for a leisurely ride. They were highly skilled yachtsmen in finely tuned craft, accustomed to racing on the edge of danger and conquering the sea. And then the

Atlantic reared up and overwhelmed all their assumptions of competence and mastery.

There is much speculation now about whether the losses might have been reduced by requiring all the racers to carry radios and stay in touch, or by barring the smaller, lighter boats and less experienced sailors from the race. All this is very human — and very wishful.

Sailors live at the sufferance of the sea, a force as untamable as their own impulse to challenge it. That was easier to remember back when going to sea really meant going out of reach, and losses were more commonplace. But the Atlantic has provided two humbling reminders recently, for the same ocean that smashed the Fastnet fleet did let a lone man sail successfully from Virginia to England in a homemade 10-foot boat.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
August 21, 1904

PEKING — A Herald correspondent reports from a journey to China on the condition of the peasants: "The Chinese in the country and small hamlets have dull eyes, a unhealthy complexion, twisted bodies, and a shuffling gait. The spirit has gone out of them — almost the desire to live. When struck by the soldiers they sink down out of the road, without even turning their heads. The continual striving for something to fill their bellies is their strongest instinct. There is no famine in the land, but between the robbers on the one side and the civil and military forces on the other, the people are always hungry."

Fifty Years Ago  
August 21, 1929

VENICE — For many years recognized as the leading ballet producer in the world, Serge Diaghilev, 57, died suddenly Sunday night at the Lido, Venice. There was probably not a man in the arts in Europe who was more internationally known and respected. The Russian Ballets which he produced were always the highlight of the theatrical season in Paris, Berlin, London and other capitals. Diaghilev was one of the first to give Debussy a complete production and for many years spread the name and music of Igor Stravinsky. His thorough appreciation of the moderns was probably one of his greatest contributions to the theater and music world.



Interrupted Honeymoon

## An Ambassador Must Be Free to Lie

By Henry Fairlie

WASHINGTON — Until last Wednesday I assumed that it is one of the functions of an ambassador to have unofficial, and even unauthorized meetings with those whom his government is unable to meet for reasons of protocol; that it is one of his functions to reach and feel where his government cannot officially be seen to go; that it is one of his functions to be a supplier of information to his government about everything that is going on in the country in which he is stationed; and that if he is caught in the act, his government will assist him to do so, and not publicly put him to the thumbscrew.

It is important to be clear that I am writing only about the function of diplomacy. I am not writing about the future of Israel, or the rights of the Palestinians, or the blacks and the Jews in this country. I may have definite opinions about all of those, but they are not here my subject. I am concerned with the position and the role of the ambassador.

The classic work on diplomatic practice was written by Sir Ernest Satow, a scholar-diplomat of the last century, after his retirement in 1905, and its fifth and fully revised edition has just appeared. It now has to have elaborate chapters on subjects like "Kidnapping of Diplomats." This up-to-date edition begins by quoting the definition of "diplomacy" in the Oxford English Dictionary. Diplomacy is: "the management of international relations by negotiation." But then it is: "the method by which these relations are adjusted by ambassadors and envoys." We are not surprised to read that; it is what most of us mean by the word.

It is true that Satow goes on to say that, "strictly speaking, the head of the foreign department is also a diplomatist," but he goes on to believe this, as one would expect, by writing almost entirely about the "diplomatic agents": ambassadors, legates and nuncios, envoys, internuncios and charges d'affaires. Whatever, may be true, "strictly speaking," these are who we sensibly understand to be diplomats.

### Barest Rules

Satow is not at all clear about the people to whom an ambassador has the right to talk and even negotiate with on behalf of his government, except to point out that he has no right to go behind the back of the minister of foreign affairs in the country to which he is appointed in order to negotiate with the sovereign of that country directly. Of course there is no way in which more than the barest rules could be laid down to define how an ambassador should go about his business in every situation.

The ambassador must be broadly free to use his own "tact and intelligence," as Satow puts it in his first sentence, otherwise his usefulness to his government and country will be very circumscribed.

Only a few months ago the foreign service of the United States was being criticized because it had made no fruitful contacts with the Ayatollah Khomeini while he was an exile in Paris, and because it had given no warning of how widespread and intense was the support on which he could initially rely in his own country. It is a very touchy matter to decide how far an ambassador should be in touch with the opposition to a government to which he is accredited, and when a situation is most delicate it is even touchier to draw the line between just being in touch and negotiating. But that is why we have ambassadors and it will be a poor day for the United States if the only contacts which it can make are confined to the stiff-necked diplomacy of which the government at home is capable.

A State Department or a Foreign Office are political. They are subject to the immediate political pressures that bear on their president or prime minister. The secretary of state cannot be concerned only with Israel or the Palestinians; he has to be aware, like his president, of the constituencies of Jews and blacks at home. The ambassador is at one removed from these pressures. He serves his sovereign — a king in the past, the people now — and not just a ministry. He is in duty bound to form his own estimate of the national interest in the country to which he is posted, and if he is asked to accommodate his

actions too strictly to the concerns of the government at home his usefulness even to it will be diminished.

By accepting the resignation of Andrew Young — at what appears to be the insistence of the State Department, and against the advice and inclination of some of his White House staff — the president has politicized the ambassador's role. The danger in this is to him as much as to anyone else. What the president has said is that everything that his ambassadors say and do, unless he dismisses them, is his own word or act for which he can be held accountable by the world. He can no longer say, of an exploration that his ambassador is making, "but that was not me."

Refusing to lie on behalf of his ambassador, he is making it difficult to lie on behalf of himself. The false idea of "truth in government" has never looked more threadbare. This administration is in the middle of making a major shift in policy when it is not in very good shape at home or abroad. Lamps are being brown on the altar to propitiate the gods with a wantonness that would have astounded the most primitive societies. Andrew Young was hardly out of line with that policy at all, and only in the most inflexible technical sense did he defy protocol. There would have been no difficulty with what he said — no protest from Israel — if the policy of the home government had been clear.

In these circumstances, at the first inkling of what was afoot, the president should have sat on the State Department, and told it to: to concoct a lie with Andrew Young, and stick to it until the fuss blew over.

It was Sir Henry Wotton, himself

an ambassador, who made the remark: "An ambassador is an honest man who is sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." He had scribbled it as a joke in an album at Augsburg, and it was discovered by one of his enemies who reported it to James I. That prince king was profoundly shocked. He refused ever to employ Sir Henry again, whereas his predecessor Elizabeth I would have elevated him. Perhaps Sir Henry should not have made that joke — it puts the matter too baldly — but it does emphasize the awkward moral categories of public life.

The diplomatic or political lie is not the same as the private lie. One must be able to lie for one's allies — how else sometimes are they to be protected? — but also no less for one's enemies — their positions as well must not be too lightly exposed. Neither ally nor enemy is now going to feel very certain that its private dealings with the American government will not be bruited abroad in the name of a private morality.

### Ripe Deeds

A government that is as tricky a situation as America now is in the Middle East must be able to put some distance between it and its deeds until these have ripened. This is all the more important because of two factors which have made this distance hard to maintain.

The speed of modern communications has made it difficult to separate the actions of an ambassador from the government at home; it is therefore essential that the fiction of that distance should be maintained. The role of the ambassador — which seems to have withered so much since the palmy days of the classical diplomacy of the past —

needs to be exaggerated. A government needs to be able to step back and let him appear to be something of a free agent. Again and again, Andrew Young did this to the benefit of his government and his country, which could (as they did) disown him. Since last week we must believe that ambassadors are in fact their governments.

What is more, the role of the ambassador to the United Nations is wholly of its own kind, with few conventions. He is really an ambassador to ambassadors, not to a sovereign or a government where the protocol is clear. Since it is one of the functions of ambassadors in foreign countries to talk to other ambassadors — and not directly to their governments — the collection of ambassadors in New York must obviously play a very curious and indefinable game. I would have thought that this is one of the advantages of the United Nations — not what goes on in its public meetings, but the constant interplay of ambassadors who are day-by-day in touch with each other in a special environment.

In these circumstances, it would seem desirable that a government should pay special attention to keeping its distance from its UN ambassador. And as for the lying, let us not forget that it was an American government that lied to its UN ambassador, Adlai Stevenson, at the time of the Bay of Pigs fiasco, and made him lie. But what matters is that since Wednesday we have to assume that American ambassadors are their government, and not merely its representative, and so American diplomacy will be bound by yet one more fetter to which "truth in government" and "sunshine laws" have already condemned it.

1979, The Washington Post.

## Soviet Oil Flows Despite CIA

By Marshall I. Goldman

WASHINGTON — CIA reports that the Soviet Union is having dire energy problems of its own have prompted cheers from some Americans. Well, the cheering can stop for now.

There is really little reason to believe at this point that the Soviet problem is as serious as the CIA suggests.

A Soviet energy crunch of the magnitude the CIA has projected — one in which the Kremlin, the world's largest petroleum producer, would have to import 700,000 barrels of oil a day by 1982 — would not only on the Kremlin and on Eastern Europe — most of which now imports more than 90 percent of its oil from the Soviet Union — but on the rest of us as well.

If the Russians, the world's second largest oil exporters, start such importing instead, the non-Communist world would have to fight to fill its tanks with 4.5 million to 5.5 million barrels a day less petroleum available.

### Shakiness Seen

That is one reason why it's important to understand the shakiness of the CIA estimates, which date from a 1977 report, and which have been reinforced by recent news stories on CIA congressional testimony that Soviet production had a record 11.7 million barrels daily in April and has been declining steadily ever since.

Yes, the rate of Soviet petroleum production this May did seem to fall from April — but not from May, last year. Official Soviet statistics show that the same amount was produced in May of both years.

There is no doubt, of course, that the Soviet Union is having its own version of petroleum production problems, but it is very hard to predict when its output might fall. The Soviet Union has vast sedimentary basins that have not yet been explored, although, unfortunately for them, they are located offshore or in remote areas. Yet the Russians are slowly increasing their geological efforts. Of course, if oil is found, it would take some time to bring these fields into production. Nevertheless, the potential is important for the late 1980s and early 1990s.

In the more immediate future,

the Russians are counting on more effective use of secondary recovery methods. The main method they have been using has been to inject water into wells to restore pressure. But as the CIA points out, this method has been used in a shotgun manner, so that on the average about half the liquid extracted from Soviet wells is water. Even more significant in some instances water injection has actually lowered the ultimate amount of petroleum that will be recovered.

The CIA prediction that, by 1985, Soviet production will fall off so sharply that the Soviet Union and its East European allies will be importing 3.5 million to 4.5 million barrels a day seems to hinge on the counterproductive effect of west Siberian water injection.

What the CIA does not seem to consider is that its latest report may become another self-defeating prophecy. The agency, in other words, has left out the effect its earlier report had on the Soviet government. It appears to have prodded the Soviet Union into action.

For years Soviet officials had been discussing the need to cope with their petroleum problem, but did little. With the 1977 CIA report in hand, though, the petroleum minister suddenly was able to come up with the hard currency for the technology imports he had been pleading for since the mid-1970s. In rapid order, the Soviet Union signed contracts for a drill bit plant, a factory to produce secondary recovery chemicals, and a \$220-million gas-lift process to replace water injection in the west Siberian fields. Most of these projects had been pending for years, some from 1973, but only after the CIA report came out was the money allocated.

The CIA report has had the opposite effect, though, on some Americans. They see this as a chance to exert pressure on Russia, to tell them that unless they do as we wish on SALT or on human rights, we won't sell them the technology they need.

Even if the Soviet effort fails and petroleum production does decline as the CIA predicts, it is unlikely that the Russians and East Europeans will import as much as the CIA says. It simply would cost them too much.

The present, half the Soviet Union's hard-currency earnings come from its petroleum exports. If

they lose this \$6 billion or so in hard currency, they will have that much less with which to buy the oil the CIA says they will import by 1982 or 1983. If the CIA is right, the Soviet Union and East Europeans would have to spend at least \$25 billion to \$30 billion on petroleum. When added to their regular imports of about \$13 billion, that would leave them with a trade deficit of at least \$32 billion to \$37 billion. Not many countries can handle that kind of trade deficit.

The likelihood is that the Russians will conserve and switch to other types of energy. Coal production is not increasing as fast as planned, but they have the largest reserves of natural gas in the world, and production this June was up 10 percent from June, last year.

The Soviet public has been told that atomic energy plants are safe, that it is anti-nuclear protests that are unsafe. As the president of the Soviet Academy of Science has put it, "the actual reason behind the whole fuss over nuclear construction" in the United States has nothing to do with safety. The "real reason is that the development of large nuclear power stations could endanger the profit of the fuel-producing monopolies."

Their logic on this leaves something to be desired. But the Russians are doing something to provide for their energy needs.

The writer is associate director of Harvard's Russian Research Center.

1979, The Washington Post.

## Triviality Of Abortion Challenged

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — American most triumphant political activists in the 1970s have those who have produced sweeping changes in abortion laws, changes that have contributed much to the current rate of a million abortions a year. Yet the people who have lured this effect, and who are working for policy changes, would increase the number of abortions, are interestingly anxious to avoid being called "pro-abortion." They prefer the label "pro-choice."

Political movements always to justify their programs in terms of the society's fundamental values and the premise of a liberal society is that the fundamental value is "freedom of choice." But no suit challenging one small part of the pro-abortion revolution is challenging the idea that the nation is just "pro-choice."

Two Catholic organizations, filed suit challenging the constitutionality of the Pregnancy Discrimination Act. The act requires employers to pay for time taken by employees to obtain abortions, including abortions that are nontherapeutic. The act also requires employers to pay all medical and hospitalization costs of abortions "where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term."

### Fringe Benefit

The plaintiffs contend that violates First Amendment rights compels employers to treat abortion as a mere fringe benefit, whereas their religious conviction may be that abortion is grave and abhorrent. It compels employers "to participate in the trivialization of abortion, and to facilitate providing economic incentive."

Under the First Amendment protection of the free "exercise" religion, the freedom to act on religious beliefs is accorded protection. The plaintiffs contend that the new law requires employers "to make public acquiescence a valuation of human life often to their religious convictions, the law does not settle for public acquiescence but requires 'coining and active participation in an abhorred practice.' This in spite of the fact that the Supreme Court held:

"Official compulsion to do what is contrary to one's religious beliefs is the antithesis of free exercise."

The court has held that Amendment rights were violated when children of Jehovah's Witnesses were compelled to salute flag in school. And when employees were compelled to finance religious statements they opposed, even when New Hampshire expelled a dissenting citizen to play the license-plate slogan, "Free or Die."

Surely the compulsion to finance abortions abridges Americans' First Amendment rights more seriously than did law requiring display of Hampshire's slogan.

### Liberal Pretense

The plaintiffs argue that abortion-funding requirements even worse than a "free choice" restraint on free exercise of religion. A law that threatens a person if he speaks his mind can at least be avoided by not speaking. But Pregnancy Discrimination Act poses an affirmative duty that compels employers to act. For wishing to preserve their integrity and act in conformity with their religious convictions, not even passivity is an option.

Refusal to comply with the funding requirement would trigger penalties against employers, including denial of federal and state contracts. In this spite of the ruling that "no condition of employment of benefits upon a person's willingness to violate a core principle of religious faith is a constitutionally permissible condition of employment."

The idea that "freedom of choice" is necessarily neutral regarding social outcomes is the characteristic pretense of liberal society. But liberal societies do not promote "freedom of choice" without imposing certain expectations, at which choices will be made, they try to shape choices by legal attitudes. All societies do. Only liberal societies pretend to be neutral.

It is a goal, not a collateral effect of the pro-abortion movement, force people to act upon the assumption that abortion is a triviality. A million abortions a year proves that the movement achieved its primary goal, and to transform attitudes. Obvious many people are already regarding abortion as the birth-control method of first resort, like taking a pill or short, as a triviality.

1979, The Washington Post.

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## Obituaries

## Abbi Joel Teitelbaum, 92, Led Orthodox Jewish Sects

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT) — Abbi Joel Teitelbaum, 92, the spiritual leader of two Orthodox Jewish sects, died of a heart attack yesterday in a hospital here.

Abbi Teitelbaum, who lived in Kiryas Joel community that he led in Monroe, N.Y., led two Orthodox groups — the Satmar sect in Brooklyn's Williamsburg section and the Neturei Karta sect in Jerusalem. He was to have 150,000 followers.

Police said that 100,000 people gathered for his funeral and burial yesterday in Kiryas Joel. Those bound for the service created a traffic jam on the road leading to the community.

## French Troops Take Part in Exercise Maneuvers

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Aug. 20 — French troops will take part in Zaire Army maneuvers in the southern mining zone of Shaba next month, officials said. About 300 French troops and equipment are expected to participate at the invitation of the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Meanwhile, a 2,500-man Pan-African peacekeeping force is being drawn from Shaba (formerly Katanga), Morocco, which has troops in the Western Sahara, is training its contingent at present U.S. Air Force bases. Contingents from Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Gabon are being withdrawn gradually.

Diplomats here say President Mobutu is holding maneuvers with French participation in a bid to aggression after the Pan-African force is gone. French and Belgian troops helped defeat a rebellion from Angola a year ago then withdrew to be replaced by Pan-African force.

offered food to any Israeli who refused to vote in his country's elections. In 1959, he urged his followers in Israel to turn over their identity cards and therefore lose their voting eligibility.

Native of Romania  
Rabbi Edgar Chuk, a Satmar rabbi, said that Rabbi Teitelbaum was born Jan. 13, 1887, in Sighet, Romania. Rabbi Teitelbaum founded the Satmar yeshiva movement in the village of Satu-Mare in Romania in 1906.

At the age of 17, he succeeded his father as chief rabbi of the Satmar Hasidim in Hungary and remained their leader until the outbreak of World War II, when he was imprisoned in German concentration camps. He escaped several times, eventually going to Israel and becoming the chief rabbi of the Orthodox Jewish movement there.

He moved to Brooklyn in 1946 and rallied his followers from around the world. His congregation, Yeshiva Lev, numbered 1,500 families.

The attempts by his congregation to establish Kiryas Joel encountered opposition and legal problems. The controversy was resolved in 1976 when town officials agreed to permit the community of Hasidic Jews to incorporate as a self-governing village on a 340-acre site.

Walter Chapman Snye

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20 (AP) — Walter Chapman Snye, 78, who piloted yachts for four presidents, has died of cancer. Snye, who died Thursday at Bethesda Naval Hospital, began his career as skipper of presidential yachts in 1946 on the Williamsburg for President Harry S. Truman. He took over the presidential yacht Barbara Anne for President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953, operated the yacht Honey Fitz during the Kennedy administration and worked a short time under President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Dorsey Burnett

CANOGA PARK, Calif., Aug. 20 (AP) — Dorsey Burnett, 46, a singer known for "Tall Oak Tree" and "Hey, Little One," died yesterday of a heart attack. He began his singing career in the late 1950s and recorded such songs as "Big Rock Candy Mountain" and "Here I Go Again."

In Fall Election Set by Zia

## Bhutto's Family Seen as Political Force

By Michael T. Kaufman

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (NYT) — Analysts and foreign diplomats here say that as matters now stand, President Mohammed Zia, the country's military leader, faces the prospect of turning power to the widow of the late Zia, who died last week, after he signed months ago.

They qualify this scenario, however, by adding that something will likely arise before the scheduled Nov. 17, to displace a dramatic eventuality, ever, they say that Gen. Zia will take place.

The reckoning of the observance of the only political group with a chance of attracting majority support is the Pakistan People's Party, which was founded by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the executed former minister. And they point out, appearing a case for the unlikely possibility, that the party is now led by Bhutto's widow, Benazir Bhutto, who is about to end a period of ruling by calling on the faithful.

Benazir Bhutto charged at a recent conference that she was "100 percent sure" that her husband had been hanged and that people had seen his body had told her that it did not bear the marks of execution. She said that she had been able to establish that her husband was tortured.

Fires of Vengeance

Benazir Bhutto, who was overthrown by military in July, 1977, was exiled after courts found him guilty of ordering the death of a political opponent. While Mrs. Bhutto was sequestered at the family estate in Larkana, the fires of vengeance were kindled.

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East German soldiers, led by drummers, parade in Berlin. "I was stunned. They looked just like the Nazis."

## E. German Army Marches To Echoing Prussian Beat

By Ellen Lenz

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (NYT) — The brass band played a Prussian march, and behind it marched a column of goose-stepping soldiers. It was an East German Army parade — a show of military strength that the Communists stage once a week.

Thirty years after the founding of Communist East Germany as an anti-Fascist state and 34 years after the end of World War II, Prussian military traditions survive here. And in the face of popular disaffection and listlessness, the Communists have been praising Prussia's erstwhile philosophy of discipline, subordination and service.

The weekly parade, known as the changing of the guard, seems to derive a special poignancy from the setting, the Wehrmacht-type uniforms and the East German soldiers' strict discipline. The parades are held in the heart of this city, on Unter den Linden, the wide boulevard where Kaiser Wilhelm and Hitler once reviewed troops.

Every Wednesday afternoon all traffic is halted on a two-block stretch of the thoroughfare. Policemen rope off the parade ground in front of the war memorial, built early in the last century. The Communists, the first to post a permanent two-man honor guard at the

memorial, have termed it their "monument for the victims of Fascism and militarism."

On a recent sunny afternoon, several hundred onlookers converged, pressing against the ropes or standing on benches to watch. Fathers carried children on their shoulders. Judging from the languages spoken, most of those present were German, but the spectators included visitors from Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and the United States.

A tourist group from Arnhem, the Dutch town where the Allies made an airborne landing in World War II, stood by in silence as the soldiers swept by in the traditional German military step. "I was stunned," an elderly Dutchman said afterward. "They looked just like the Nazis."

Whenever they appear at public ceremonies, the troops show the same rigid drill as that displayed by the Prussians and the German armies. The similarity is enhanced by the retention of the Wehrmacht uniform's cut. The soldiers wear high leather boots and stone-gray uniforms of the old German army, and only their flat, Russian steel helmets distinguish their appearance from that of the Nazi forces.

The reason the East Germans stress the drill and the militaristic traditions apparently lies in their expectation that such displays of armed power will help forge the national identity that their state still lacks. "Don't forget that parades serve to instill respect and fear in the people," an East German said.

Mixed Reviews

Reaction to the parade was mixed. "Gaby, isn't that just tops," an old woman called out to her granddaughter as the soldiers went through an intricate drill. But a young man from West Germany said he was disgusted. "I am glad we do not have that kind of militarism in our army," he said.

The West German armed forces, aligned with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, have broken with such traditions and have dropped the rigidity of Germany's former military drill.

For the Western allies, the military ceremonies have created a problem, because they insist that all of Berlin was demilitarized at the end of the war. Accordingly, they have protested for years about the large annual troop shows that the East Germans hold at the country's anniversary in October, or in earlier years, on May Day.

But Britain, France and the United States have chosen to ignore the weekly ceremonies. A U.S. soldier walking down Unter den Linden said he had stayed away from the parade "because we are not supposed to watch East German military shows while in uniform."

Gen. Zia's suggestions are being debated openly and critically. A possibility is that if they were carried out the People's Party might decide to boycott the elections. This in turn could lead to civil disturbances.

Another possibility — cited by those who do not believe that the military could relinquish power to the party and relatives of the man they toppled and executed — is that both Nusrat and Benazir Bhutto will be disqualified from holding elected office, leaving the party leaderless.

## 5 Soviet Vessels Seen Near Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (AP) — Five vessels in a Soviet fleet were seen moving north today between Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island, and South Korea, Japanese defense agency said.

The Soviet ships — a missile cruiser, missile destroyer, sweeper, oiler and survey ship — were spotted by a navy helicopter in Tsushima Strait off Nagasaki, an official of the agency said.

He said that the agency believed that the vessels were returning from the Indian Ocean to a Soviet Pacific fleet naval base in Vladivostok. He said that three of the ships had been seen in the strait last Dec. 4.

1,048 Japan Drownings

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — A total of 1,048 persons, including 441 children, have drowned off Japanese beaches since June, police said today.

## Japanese Struggle to Keep Their Cool in August Heat

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO (NYT) — August is a tense time of year in Tokyo. It is a season when 100-degree temperatures and near 100 percent humidity stretch the nerves. Self-control melts away and manners are forgotten.

The Marunouchi police station has set up a big notice board at the entrance to Hibiya Park, the large central Tokyo park, warning women to strike back if troubled by whistles, remarks or pinches. A poster shows a young woman bashing an astounded man in the face and telling him off.

"August is a month when people's behavior is unpredictable," said a patrolman on duty at the police box close by. "Japanese women are tough, contrary to the image some foreigners have, and we just want them to be on their guard."

Not that there is much violence in Tokyo, compared with other big cities. It is safe to walk at night through narrow, dark streets and parks. The streets are swept clean, garbage is taken away promptly in neatly tied bags and citizens frown if someone crosses against a red light.

'Gang Fights'

"There is more violence this year than before," a police spokesman commented, "but it is confined to gang fights, and the bulk of the population is not affected."

August is also a month when people flee to the cool mountains that ring Tokyo. Politicians and businessmen take refuge in Karuizawa and Hakone, and those who have no summer places make day trips to the mountains and beaches. Grandparents sit bolt upright on beach umbrellas while children splash in the flat, tepid sea.

"Love hotels," inns and motels that cater to people whose homes are too small for privacy, do a great trade. Using a foolproof system to prevent clients from disappearing without paying — they take charge of shoes and car keys until the bill has been settled — they rent out rooms by the hour, with hot towels and discreet service.

The new Queen Elizabeth hotel, on the Tomei Expressway outside Yokohama, is a big attraction for couples from the beaches. Built in imitation of an ocean liner, it lures them with its florid prow and a cordial manager in the uniform of a British sea captain. The beds are in the form of the ornate coach in which Queen Elizabeth II rode to her coronation in 1953. At the touch of a button some swivel to the sound of waves, and there are mirrors everywhere. The charge is \$60 for a full night, but few customers stay that long.

Honorable Intentions

"The motel is named after the ship and not after Her Majesty the Queen," a manager said with a smile. "We wouldn't like people to misunderstand our intentions, which are honorable: to make money."

Three awesome national anniversaries are marked this month — the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and

## Problems Halt 2 Concorde Flights

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Two weekend incidents involving Concorde were minor, and all passengers reached their European destinations safely, airline spokesmen say.

An Air France spokesman in New York said that a Washington-Paris flight was diverted to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Saturday when one of the craft's four engines was forced to "close down" by "some type of fuel line blockage." The passengers flew to Paris yesterday on another Concorde.

A British Airways Concorde that left New York for London on Saturday turned back after 15 minutes because of a malfunctioning warning system, an airline spokeswoman said yesterday. The warning system was repaired and the flight continued to London.

## Beefeater.



## The gin of England.

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Beefeater. The gin of England.

the annual peak, calling in supplies from the score of nuclear power stations around the nation.

Nuclear energy accounts for 10 percent of the electricity generated, so the chances that Japan will turn its back on nuclear power amid a world energy crisis are nil. "We know the horrors of nuclear radiation better than any other people in the world," Mr. Kimura said. "Some 70,000 people died at Hiroshima, and no one knows exactly how many died from radiation in the years that followed. We find it tiresome to be told by outsiders about the dangers of nuclear energy."



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## SEPTEMBER

September 1-4

11th MICAM - 43rd International Footwear Exhibition

September 6-10

International Music Salon - High Fidelity

ERTEL 5 - European Exhibition of Radio, Television and Electroacoustic

CHATEAU D'AUTUNNO 79 - International Salon of Bijouterie, Fancy Goods & Sales Promotion Articles

MAFAC AUTUNNO 79 - International Exhibition of Household Goods, Glass & Chinaware, Silverware, Gift Articles, Hardware & Tools

September 19-24

SMAU 79 - International Exhibition of Office Furniture, Machines & Appliances

September 20-25

19th Italian Furniture Salon

4th EURO-LUCE - International Lighting Salon

September 30 - October 4

MODIT - Ready-made Clothes Exhibition

## OCTOBER

October 7-9

MIL ESTIVO 79 - International Market for Sporting & Camping Equipment

October 10-18

3rd EMO - European Machine Tool Exhibition (with world-wide participation)

October 15-28

40th MIFED - International Film, TV-film and Documentary Market

October 20-22

INTERSCAN - International Orthopaedics Exhibition - Medical Techniques - Surgical Instruments & Equipment - Equipment for Hospitals - Physioelectromedical Appliances - Corsetry - Hygiene Articles for Infants

October 20-23

SELE-PEL - New Season Selection of Leather Goods

## NOVEMBER

November 1-5

EXPO COMMERCIO 79 - 14th International Exhibition of the Commerce Equipment

EXPO TURISMO 79 - 14th International Tourism, Hotel & Catering Equipment Exhibition - International Tourist Exchange

E.B.E. - 9th European Drinks Exhibition

9th SIPRAL - Food Products Exhibition

November 15-21

9th SIMEI - International Wine & Bottling Machinery Exhibition

November 17-25

46th International Motor Cycle & Bicycle Show

November 29 - December 3

2nd National - Do-it-yourself Hobby Exhibition

November 29 - December 4

MAC 79 - 19th International Exhibition of Equipment & Appliances for the Chemical Industries & for Laboratory Research, Analysis & Tests

JANUARY

January 8-11

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## Food

## Cookbooks Spotlighting Vegetables

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT) — Animal, mineral or vegetable? Way out in front, it's The Vegetable Kingdom.

When steak and sole are exorbitant, try eating rutabaga.

The vegetable, a throw-away garnish during the Fat Years, is in high respect. For more than two years, The Four Seasons restaurant in New York has been giving it star billing, from artichokes to zucchini. Even the broccoli stem is treated as an item on its own. At the Clodenis in Paris, the unrecognizable with the *mille feuilles de lotte* is the rib of Swiss chard, sliced into long slivers.

Roger Verge, owner of the three-star Moutin de Mougins, is stuffing eggplants, courgettes, onions, tomatoes, peppers, et al. the way the Provencal housewife does when she wants to make a big much out of everyday modest. The work is onerous, the cost is minimal, but the effect is resplendent.

The cookbooks getting attention these days are those that deal with the root, the leaf and the tuber. Acclaimed as one of the most distinguished in the field is "Jane Grig-

son's Vegetable Book," published in London by Michael Joseph. Time-Life's new series, "The Good Cook," has a winner with its third volume, "Vegetables," which took off in its English, French, and German editions.

"Leaves from Our Tuscan Kitchen," an old household book of vegetable cookery by Janet Ross, an Englishwoman who lived in Italy, has been revived with success by her nephew Michael Waterfield.

Time-Life's "Vegetables" is a marvel of how-to through diagrams, drawings, photographs of techniques, sensible text, and recipes seductive enough to suggest that meatless is banquet fare.

## Synthesis of Tricks

The book is a synthesis of the tricks, observations and experience of its chief consultant Richard Olney, a no-compromise-cook, regarded internationally as one of America's foremost authorities.

Photographs of Olney's hands demonstrating easy steps from fast, pan frying of a vegetable mixture to stuffing a cabbage or an artichoke to transforming aubergines into

edible fans to hollowing an onion to be filled with a chop of vegetables and braised or to freeing leeks of grit, are equivalent to a correspondence course from a professional cooking school. The recipes serve a range of tastes from France to Turkey.

Mrs. Grigson, wife of poet Geoffrey Grigson, took an English degree at Cambridge, shares the 1966 John Florio Prize for her translation of Beccaria's "Of Crime and Punishment," writes with style and knows about food.

Her "Vegetable Book" is pleasurable, erudite and informative. For example, Avocado Fool. I used to think that the word fool applied to mixtures of fruit and cream — or custard — derived from the French "fouler" to crush. It would have been appropriate. But it seems I was wrong, and the word means to say more or less, being a synonym for something of small consequence. Two similar names, given to other light and quickly made puddings, are trifle and whim-wham. Affectionate names, denoting pleasure and fun and an easy simplicity.

## Pumpkin Principles

She points out that there seem to be more recipes for pumpkin from southwest France than from all of America. Pumpkins are used in soups and pies, in bread, to eat apples and to emphasize the color of sweet corn and cornmeal dishes with its blazing orange.

"Laver [Pliny used the name for a water plant] is the one seaweed we can decently count in English or Welsh cooking as a vegetable," she writes. A Victorian critic Eneas Dallas, "If only French cooks had ruled England, they would have made it as famous as the truffles of Périgord."

Despite the enthusiasm of keen gardeners and cooks, sea kale, she laments, has never taken off commercially although "it is our English contribution to the basic treasury of the best vegetables."

According to Mrs. Grigson, Thomas Jefferson grew sea kale in America, and it first appeared in his "Garden Book" in 1809. "Over 90 kinds and varieties of vegetables are listed" in Jefferson's book, says Mrs. Grigson. "Some came via an Italian friend, Philip Mazzei, who lived nearby. Some, like his fennel seeds came from Italy direct."

## Vegetable Repertory

In the wondrous exchange of seeds throughout the centuries, the discovery of the New World enlarged everybody's vegetable repertory with tomatoes, sweet potatoes, green beans, lima. The maize first developed by the Maya and Inca farmers is now essential to North Italy's *pasta*, and it is hard to imagine that Lorenzo di Medici never saw a tomato in the markets of Florence.

Mrs. Grigson may be esoteric at times, but she is also practical. For frugality, when onions sprout towards end of winter, she says: "Use the green shoots as if they were chives."

## CIA Study

## Soviet Schools Gain but Still Lag Far Behind Those of U.S.

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT) — The debate over Salt-2 may leave the average American guessing whether the United States or the Soviet Union is ahead in the strategic arms business. But a careful analysis of Soviet education progress leaves no room for doubt that Moscow is a long way from catching up with the United States in education.

Indeed, Soviet educators are concerned about trends which may affect both the quantity and the quality of schooling well into the 1990s.

These conclusions can be drawn from a research paper, "U.S.S.R.: Trends and Prospects in Educational Attainment 1959-85," prepared for the CIA by an economic analyst with extensive experience in the area of Soviet study. The paper shows impressive Soviet gains that have made secondary education, or a total of 10 or 11 years of public school attendance, almost universal. But it also projects a serious slowdown in the educational upgrading of the work force in the 1980s as a labor shortage puts pressure on students to curtail their studies and enter the job market.

## Linked to Economy

The analysis of Soviet education leaves no doubt about the close link between educational progress and economic growth. The momentum already achieved through the rapid expansion of educational opportunity suggests that education will contribute even more to Soviet economic growth in the 1980s — about one-fourth — than in the past two decades when the improved quality of labor was estimated to have been responsible for about one-tenth of such expansion. The median years of school completed by those in the labor force rose from 6.3 in 1959 to 9.5 in 1977, a remarkable accomplishment. Yet, about 22 percent of those in the Soviet labor force still have less than eight years of education,

and fewer than 10 percent have finished college.

The story of Soviet education is replete with contrasts. Even though education's impact on the economy is generally acknowledged, official support of educational growth has had its ups and downs in the last 20 years, alternately expanding and cutting back in answer to short-term labor demands.

After rapidly expanding vocational training in the high schools and part-time education at all levels in the 1950s and early 1960s, the current decade has seen retrenchment, accompanied by efforts to shore up quality. Recent legislation calls for more vocational training in what might be compared to U.S. academic high schools — reminiscent of the late James Conant's advocacy of the comprehensive high school, to provide graduates with what Dr. Conant called "marketable skills."

## Worst Crisis

Ironically, the CIA study indicates that Soviet education faced its worst crisis in 1959 — precisely the time when Americans, panicked by the Russia's triumph of launching Sputnik, were equally alarmed about the need to "catch up" with the Russians.

Between 1950 and 1959, the number of Soviet students graduating from secondary schools quadrupled, increasing from 340,000 to 1.4 million. But higher education could absorb only 17 percent of these graduates (compared with nearly 50 percent in the United States), and the academic nature of the Soviet high schools left the rest unprepared for most jobs.

The hastily introduced school reforms of 1958, however, ran into increasing trouble for lack of properly trained vocational teachers and poorly planned on-the-job teaching programs, along with low-quality part-time study that made the statistics

look good but did little to improve the quality of learning.

The proportion of the Soviet population that has completed either general or specialized (vocational) secondary education now stands at about 30 percent, a huge gain from the 12 percent level in 1959 but a long way from the United States' figure of 60 percent. According to current Soviet planning, which tends to be optimistic, the best possible attainment by 1985 would be 40 percent of the population with completed secondary schooling.

In 1977 five million Soviet students were enrolled in higher education, but 45 percent were in part-time programs that have since been widely criticized as inferior, with a high ratio of dropouts. The U.S. higher education enrollment for the same year was approximately 10 million.

"Soviet higher education," the report notes, "has been characterized by a narrow curriculum, which made it difficult for specialists to cope with technological change. Despite widespread recognition that a more flexible curriculum and greater stress on basic economics and management training were needed, the structure of professional education has not changed in a major way since the mid-1960s."

## Shift to Computers

Nevertheless, some important qualitative changes in higher education have been made, such as an increase in the number of full-time students. Although engineering students still make up half of the total enrollment, the report says, the emphasis on defense and space-related specialties of the 1960s has shifted to computers, construction, transportation and consumer goods technology.

What further suggests an uphill struggle is the fact that the present lag is caused largely by the rural areas, particularly in the Central Asian republics. With nearly half of the nation's elementary and secondary students still in rural schools, the re-

port says, the quality of education in rural areas will have to be upgraded dramatically, not an easy task.

In addition, Moslem traditions in Central Asia and Azerbaijan constitute serious obstacles for improved education for women. For example, the report shows that while enrollment of women in vocational-technical schools has climbed from 18 percent in 1966 to 30 percent in 1977, women were still being trained for only 580 of 1,200 vocations.

Soviet educators are a long way from thinking seriously about anything like the U.S. concept of the liberal arts. It is nevertheless interesting to note that the latest Soviet reforms stress training in the basic rather than the applied sciences, particularly mathematics and physics, and are even offering broader social science instruction for students preparing for technical specialties.

## Lessons and Insights

What lessons can Americans draw from these insights into the educational system that is so often viewed as U.S. education's major competitor? The most obvious conclusion seems to be that the Soviet Union is still trying hard to compete with U.S. success in mass education rather than the other way around. While the Soviet schools excel in mathematics and science, their narrow concentration on job-oriented early specialization (which many American educators currently also advocate) seems more often to get in the way of progress, individual and economic.

Most striking, however, are the flaws of an education system that tries frantically to follow all the twists and turns of the economic planners. Impressive as Soviet educational progress has been, it is intriguing to speculate how much more might have been accomplished had the system been unleashed from its subservience to the short-term tinkers and their five-year plans.

## Exchange Visits

## 200 Social Workers End 4-Month Tours of U.S.

WASHINGTON (IHT) — "Cultural development is the only way to world peace. It certainly does not lie in the development of missiles and other weapons of destruction," former Sen. William Fulbright said in addressing his international audience.

"Our only hope is people such as you who can understand our country and culture and bring us your culture and experience," said Fulbright. "We've had it too good for too long. We've never been occupied by a hostile army and there is something educational about such an experience. Cultural and educational exchanges just might change the self-destructive habits of mankind and show there is a basic humanity among us all."

About 200 professional social workers from 65 countries warmly received Fulbright's words at a dinner in Washington marking the end of the social worker's four-month stay in the United States under the auspices of the Council of International Programs (CIP).

CIP, a private, non-profit organization, sponsors the exchange program, founded 23 years ago by the

late Dr. Henry Ollendorff, an internationally-known social worker.

In 13 cities around the United States, 15 to 30 social workers ranging from teachers to child psychiatrists were placed in jobs similar to the ones they hold in their home countries. "We were able to have a first-hand experience in American social work," explained a Pakistani participant who worked in a mental institution in Indianapolis.

## 'First-Hand Experience'

Wilbur Wright, CIP's secretary-general, said his organization is jointly supported by the State Department and private corporations. Private citizens contribute by providing their homes as places to stay. CIP board members in each of the 13 cities involved in the program ask local families to volunteer to share their homes with a guest.

## Lifestyle Cross-Section

In choosing the families, Wright said, an attempt is made to present a cross-section of lifestyles. "Each guest will stay with three different types of families from various social and economic backgrounds."

This aspect of the program, according to Mr. Wright, seeks to provide the social workers with a better understanding of the structure of the U.S. family. Not only career experiences, but also social and cultural experiences, are goals of the program, he said.

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## On the Arts Agenda

"LULU" PRODUCTIONS — The recently completed three-act version of Alban Berg's "Lulu," which had its first performance in Paris in February, is scheduled for its first performance in the U.S. next month in Seattle, Pa. N.M. is scheduled for the second season. The Zurich Opera (which in 1957 gave the world premiere of the two acts then omitted) had scheduled its first performance for Sept. 2, with Goetz Friedrich singing, and sets and costumes by Wolfgang Roth and Jan Skladny. Ferdinand Lohrer will conduct, and the cast will be headed by Karin Armstrong in the title part, Günther Huber as Dr. Schwenk and Ryszard Karczyk as Alwa. It will also be the season's first new production of the Frankfurt Opera, under Michael Glawatzki's musical direction, staged by Harry Kupfer, and with sets by Peter Byars and costumes by Richard Heideck. Starling Tordella-Ford will sing Lulu and Leonardo Walevsky Dr. Schwenk. The first Frankfurt performances are set for Oct. 14 and 17.

AIX-EN-PROVENCE — Louis Elio, director of the Lyric Opera for the last 10 years, has

## Costs May Shutter Casino de Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — The Casino de Paris, one of the city's most famous night spots, may be forced to close because of rising costs, its manager said. Jean Bauchet said the present show would end soon and would not be immediately replaced.

The casino would have to close if staff did not accept reductions, he added. Unions successfully opposed the cutting of 140 jobs in June. The casino, on the Seine's right bank, has housed some of France's most famous singers, including Josephine Baker and Zizi Jeanmaire.

been chosen as the new director of the Festival International d'Art Lyrique de la Mairie de Paris-Franco-Festival, beginning in 1981. He will succeed Bernard Lohrer, who leaves over from Rolf Liebermann on the board of the Paris Opera beginning with the 1980-81 season.

GENEVA — The Grand Theatre will open its season with the first season of the Festival International d'Art Lyrique de la Mairie de Paris-Franco-Festival, beginning in 1981. He will succeed Bernard Lohrer, who leaves over from Rolf Liebermann on the board of the Paris Opera beginning with the 1980-81 season.

UNZ — The Cleveland Orchestra, the Vienna, Prague and Zagreb Philharmonic Orchestras are among the ensembles taking part in this year's annual Summer Festival Sept. 2-30. Also on the program are a performance by the Peking Opera, jazz and electronic music and exhibitions. (United Downside 7, A-4010 Inns, Austria).

ROYALMONT — The full musical season at the Royal Monty in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, begins Sept. 15 with the first performance of a new musical-theater work by the composer Georges Aperghis. On Sept. 22 and Oct. 6, programs of chamber music will be given by performers that include violinists Ralph Penning, Alain Hugel and Augustin Dumery pianists Jean-Philippe Collard and Jean-François Holman; flutist Michel Debussé, clarinetist Jacques Di Noia and soprano Gerda Houtman. On Oct. 13, the soprano Barbara Hendricks, accompanied by Jean Dumas, sings under by Mozart, Schubert and Strauss, and Mayday's cantata "Arles et Nemaus."

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## Horticulture

## Royal Garden Clues: A Princess Amid the Mulch and Boars

By Susan Heller Anderson

VARENGVILLE-SUR-MER, France (NYT) — Princess Margaretha Sturza battles endlessly against fog, drought, cyclones, torrential rains and the attacks of wild boars on this bleak, windswept cliffside near Dieppe on the northern coast of France. But despite these inconveniences, she has created one of the country's most individual and well-known private gardens, combining a large collection of rare plants and trees with a highly personal architecture and coloration. And, for a fee, she is pleased to teach others how to do the same.

Horticulturists, amateur gardeners and just plain flower lovers flock here from all over the Continent — the ultimate accolade — England. "She has devised a method of growing plants and displaying them that I've never seen

elsewhere," said Hugh Johnson, the British dendrologist and garden writer.

When she moved here with her husband, Prince Georges Sturza, in 1957, there was nothing on the 20-acre property 100 yards from the sea except a quaint, wood-frame, Normandy-style house. The Sturzases had previously lived in the prince's native Oslo after fleeing Romania, where the prince's family had included the prince of Moldavia since the 17th century.

The princess, a brusque, impatient woman, refuses to discuss her past except to say that after she and her husband married they lived for 11 years in Romania, where she also had an extensive garden. The couple have three children, one of whom was the Swiss tennis champion for several years. The prince is now retired, although the princess

will not say from what. Their simple house is decorated with dark woods and paintings of people on horseback.

## 'Constant Fight'

"In this part of the world gardening is a constant fight with nature," the princess declared, gesturing with large, bony hands. A handsome woman, who does not reveal her age, she spends all the daylight hours in the garden — but paints her fingernails shell-pink. Her garden practices, she said, came from observing nature.

"Basically, my system allows me to maintain such a large garden with very little help," she said. She tends the garden with the aid of one part-time gardener and two interns, whom she is said to work into the ground each year. "A shilling for the plant and a pound for the planter," she added, with the air of one who would rather do it herself than pay the planter.

The garden is set on a rolling hillside. On the flat is a well-maintained tennis court bordered by a neat lawn with garden furniture and rose beds. The remainder of the garden is a vast woodland, with flowering shrubs and rare trees, a valley garden growing along a creek formed by the drainage waters, a small alpine garden, and a newly planted hillside of rare trees.

"You must never do anything new until everything behind is in order," she said. "Otherwise weeds take over."

## Heavy Mulching

To keep weeds down and to nourish plants she practices extremely heavy mulching. "I didn't learn it," she said, "but I saw that plants did well in nature when the leaves fell naturally around their roots. In France it's extremely rare to mulch and in England they do it, but maybe not quite so much."

For this to succeed, according to the princess, the soil must be very clean and well aerated. She makes her own mulch. "I recuperate everything," she said. "Masses of leaf mold, manure and peat. The combination is different for each plant." Each plant receives a mulch yearly.

The princess sweeps through the gardens wielding a multi-pronged, rake-like tool. When a visitor accidentally treads on a flower bed, the princess quickly loosens the earth. "Footprints pack down the earth," she said. "The earth must be

Plants are spaced rather far apart, with the gaps filled in by ground cover of infinite variety and interest. "I have a specialty of ground cover," she said. "As soon as I plant clematis, for example, I plant ground cover so the sun never gets to its roots." Paths are covered with grass or moss that needs little care.

The garden has several unusual features — flowering plants are often grouped by color; groupings are sculptural and highly contrasted because of the wide separation of individual elements, and colors are muted and refined.

"Each garden must have its own

personality," the princess said.

"When I made my garden I didn't know England and hadn't seen any English gardens. I also knew very few French gardens." In one corner she grows muted orange rhododendrons. In another she mixes iris siberica, delicate orchid-like royal blue irises, with Mahonia aquifolium, which sprouts dark-blue fruit at Christmas.

## 1,500 Species

The princess estimated that she has more than 1,500 species, including 520 rhododendrons, half of which are species rather than hybrids. "Hybrids are less fine," she said. "Their colors are garish."

On one hill is a collection of dwarf conifers. Blue hydras are grown with blue conifers, low rhododendrons near yellow conifers. "I like one color at a time repeated in the garden," declared. "I have only golden-yellow with the yellow birch leaves."

princess says that eminent botanists from all over the world can visit, but she is pleased to see group with a minimum of 15. She also gives individual den courses lasting one or two days. Keeping up with her is a work.

Guided visits and courses given from about mid-February to the beginning of December. The garden is in flower all year round, the princess said. "It's much interesting to see it in winter bloom."

For information, write Pte Margaretha Sturza, Le Vasté 76720 Varengeville-sur-Mer, France.

## For U.S. Shows

## Hermitage to Loan Art In Trade for Computer

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Hermitage will send more than \$115 million worth of art objects on a five-city tour of the United States next year in exchange for a U.S.-made computer for use at the famous Leningrad museum.

Jim Totman, chief Moscow representative for Control Data Corp., said the tour would open on May 15, 1980, at the National Gallery in Washington.

The two-year tour tentatively is scheduled to include New York, Detroit, San Francisco and Minneapolis.

Totman said more than 400 objects will be shown, including tapestries, ceramics and Syrian bronzes. Exhibitions also will include Assyrian, Oriental, Russian, Western European and Greek art.

The tour agreement represents the first time the constant game how to sell Western equipment to the Soviet Union, which has chronic shortage of Western technology.

Book Sales Planned Under the agreement, which has been negotiated over two years, Control Data Corp. will set up a branch that will distribute Russian art books printed in English by Leningrad publisher known Aurora.

"If money is to be made, in any of these tours, it is in the sale of books, reproductions and limited edition prints inside the museum," Totman said.

Control Data Inc. will keep the proceeds up to the cost of a computer. The money, said Totman, will be split between the company and Soviet organizations, such as the Ministry of Culture.

Totman said his company brought up the idea. "We were trying to sell computers originally," he said. "The company and Soviet organizations to us to earn some hard currency was proposed that we organize an exhibit."

The computer sale first must be approved by the government. Since the computer will be a relatively small one there should be no problem getting the required license, Totman said.

سكنا من الاصل



## Britain's Trade Balanced in July

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ) — Britain's trade showed neither a deficit nor surplus in July on a seasonally adjusted basis following a deficit of £300 million in June and a £150-million deficit in May, the Trade Department today said.

The current account, which covers the trade balance with the rest of the world, was in surplus by £1 million in the month compared with a revised deficit of £200 million in June and a deficit of £450 million a year earlier.

On iron ore, distortions in data for the first six months of the year, which resulted from prolonged industrial disputes at various Customs offices, the department has revised all 1979 figures to show an estimated £900-million surplus previously unreported.

Effect of this, the department said, is that all figures, including the data, are rounded to the nearest £100 million.

**July Imports Off**

July's first-half trade shows a deficit of £769 million a year earlier. The first-half current account shows a deficit of £1.8 billion compared with £1.6-billion last year.

Trade in so-called invisibles, such as banking and services, Britain's first-half surplus of £880 million compared with a £1 billion loss a year earlier.

The department reported exports rose 5.9 percent in July from the previous month to £3.6 billion, up from £3.03 billion a year earlier. Imports fell 5.3 percent to £3.6 billion but were up 1 percent from the year-earlier level.

July invisibles account was up by £100 million, the department estimated, compared with June and compared to a surplus of £105 million a year earlier.

According to the department's figures, the nation's trade balance showed a deficit of £100 million compared to the previous year's £126 million; February, it was £800 million (deficit, £755 million); March, deficit of £700 million (deficit £289 million); April, deficit of £300 million (deficit £327 million); May, deficit of £100 million (deficit £185 million); June, deficit of £300 million (deficit £49 million).

**Distortions Remain**

Even after the latest revisions to Customs reporting, however, the Trade Department said that some distortions remain due to the nationwide strike early this year that halted the flow of goods.

According to revised first-half figures, Britain's exports were £22.5 billion and its imports £25.1 billion. However, the department gave a first-half trade deficit of £2.7 billion, explaining that the difference was due to rounding.

A monthly average thus works out to a deficit of £450 million for the first half, up sharply from £67.7 million monthly average in the previous half and a million shortfall in the year-to-half.

Nevertheless, the foreign exchange market took the latest trade to be better than expected. Reaction was that the figures

## News and Notes

Gulf & Western Industries says its board voted at the July meeting to end settlement discussions with the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission which had taken place in connection with the SEC's four-year investigation of the company.

G&W also says its financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.

It adds that its independent auditors, Egan & Whitney, says "that nothing has come to their attention in the course of the SEC investigation which would lead them to conclude that Gulf & Western's financial statements require any adjustments for a fair presentation."

The New York Times obtained a copy of an SEC draft of a legal complaint that contends G&W and its chairman, Charles Bluhdorn, violated securities laws by engaging in repeated financial manipulations to overstate profits, by artificially pushing up the market value of its securities and withholding more than \$19 million allegedly owed to the Dominican Republic (HT, Aug. 19).

**Two Norwegian banks** — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse (Kreditkassen) and Andersen Bank — have opened negotiations about a possible merger.

Such a link would create a commercial bank matching the size of Norway's largest, Den Norske Kreditbank (DNC) with assets of some \$13.6 billion kroner (about \$3.1 billion). DNC recently bought A-bank shares valued at 10 million kroner (\$2 million), gaining an 8-percent share in the bank and many experts had expected a merger talks between DNC and A-bank.

A-bank has concentrated its business in the Oslo area and has suffered considerable losses recently, especially on loans within the shipping sector.

**Despite the Swedish publishing, printing and office equipment firm, forecasts a 17-percent increase in group sales for the year ending March 31 to 4 billion kroner (about \$945 million) from the previous year's 3.4 billion. Profit after depreciation and net interest is seen rising 19 percent to around 275 million kroner from 231 million a year earlier.**

## Europe Unscathed by U.S. Slump

By John M. Geddes

BONN, Aug. 20 (NYT) — The summertime flood of U.S. tourists hitting Europe, bringing with it 1979's fads — sun-goggles, jogging outfits and roller skates. The only thing the Americans do not seem to have brought along is the U.S. recession.

Five years after a major world economic slump, six months after oil prices began to sharply rise again and either one, three or five months — depending on which expert is speaking — after the start of a U.S. recession, the European economy is still robust. In fact, the U.S. slump is an aberration in a world economy still on the rise.

"Relatively speaking, the United States is becoming less of the world's strongest economy," says Derek Gorman, assistant manager of the economics group at Barclay's Bank in London.

The European Economic Community expects economic growth of 3.2 percent in 1979, up from 3 percent last year. Japan's growth this year is expected to remain close to last year's, at 5.5 percent. Growth rates aside, the effects of this year's oil-price increase will be plaguing Western economies for some time as inflation rates in most countries are at five-year highs and unemployment is expected to rise.

**Links Loosened**

But 1979 is not 1974 when, in the wake of a more severe oil-price increase, the world economy went into a tailspin, with growth in industrial countries dropping to a mere 0.25 percent in 1974 from 6.3 percent the previous year. Now a different scenario is developing, with only the U.S. economy expected to experience the severest effects of the second oil shock. While the United States slumps, most economists think the rest of the world will only slip a bit.

The brighter outlook in Europe has much to do with the loosening of once-tight links between the U.S. and European economies.

In 1974, a heavy dependence on the U.S. export market meant that changes in that economy automatically affected Europe's. Some 12 percent of all the EEC's exports were going to the United States in

1970. But by 1978, the United States accounted for only 7 percent of Europe's exports. This lessened dependence gives Europe a much better chance of staying afloat during a U.S. recession.

Moreover, the EEC economy has broken the business cycle shared with the United States in the early 1970's, a situation that exacerbated the 1974 downturn. The business-cycle split was largely due to differing economic-policy goals since 1974 — a conflict that caused considerable tension in 1977 and 1978. Washington, eager to cut unemployment, put its primary emphasis on strengthening growth, while Europe — led primarily by West Germany and Switzerland — was seeking to slow the inflation spiral by slowing growth.

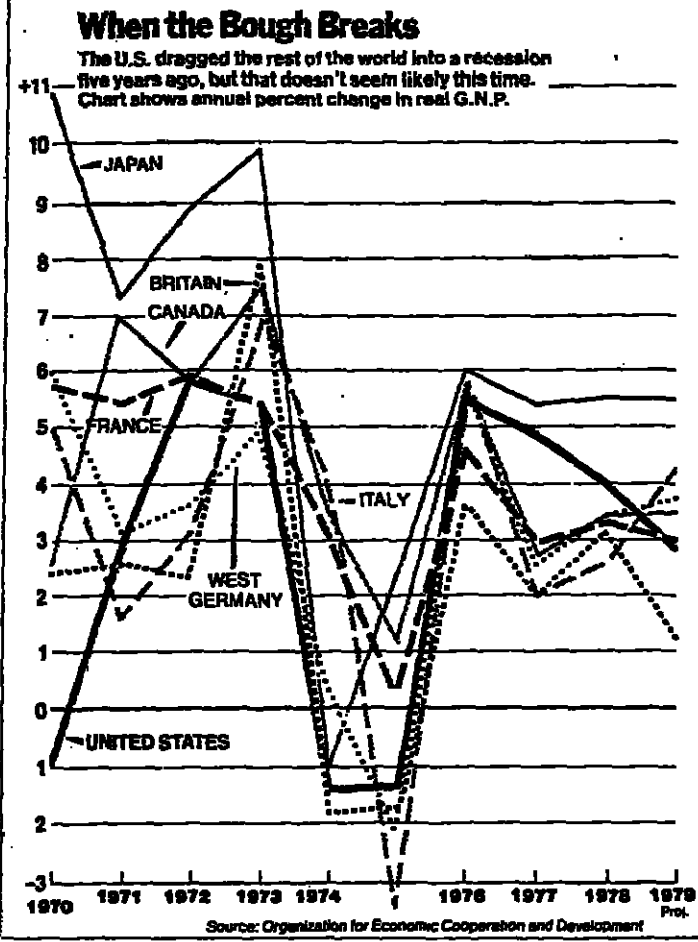
### Cycle Lag

The result is that Europe's business cycle lag about a year behind the U.S. cycle and was just starting a period of growth when the U.S. economy was beginning to wind down. With their relatively delayed upturn under way, Europe has been able to carry the oil burden more easily.

The Italian economy, Europe's perennial slow starter, has led the EEC's advance this year. The country is expected to register 4.5-percent growth for 1979, up from last year's 2.8 percent, and while growth is expected to slow next year, Italy will remain among the community's strongest performers.

The other two EEC economies powering this year's upturn are France and West Germany, which together with Italy make up two-thirds of the community's gross domestic product, or the output for final consumption. Like Italy, both countries are expected to report gains next year, but their growth is still expected to expand at rates of between 2 and 3 percent.

The common threads that run through the European economy this year are rising consumer spending and capital investment. Economists find this cheering, for an economy propelled by this type of demand is much easier to manage than one led by an export boom.



The only country not sharing in the general continuation of growth is Britain, where a recession is forecast. But there it is deliberate, set in motion by the Thatcher government to slow the economy. However, even under a government-inspired crunch, the British economy is buttressed by its wealth of North Sea oil and, like its Continental counterparts, is showing unexpected strengths such as a 4.4-percent rise in second quarter industrial output.

Curiously, Europe's economies are not performing as was expected following this year's oil-price increases. The 1974 oil crisis was followed first by a decline in the savings rate, as people tried to increase spending to maintain living standards, and then by a rise in savings, as people girded for the crash that they thought might come. As consumer confidence plunged, so did the expectations and investment plans of businessmen.

EEC officials note, too, that industrial production and order in (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Individuals, Institutions Investigated

## Big Board Bulls Bumpers; Bears Baited

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ) — New York Stock Exchange statistics in recent weeks make it clear that the surge of buying interest in stocks is being fueled by both institutional and individual investors.

But as for what kinds of institutions and individuals and for what motives, discussions with investment and other professionals on the basis of which the current market flurry rests may be more fragile than bulls would like.

Evidence from Wall Street traders and institutional sources and from Media, Penn., pollster Albert Sindinger indicates that the smallest and least sophisticated investors, both individuals and institutions, have been behind recent advances in stock prices. And, their enthusiasm is being countered by lukewarm-to-negative responses

of cash earmarked for stock investment in mid-July. It'll take some time to commit any substantial portion of that to the market," he says.

Yet "there's plenty of skepticism about the rally among large institutions," says a source at one big institution who is highly regarded for her contacts in the industry. "Some worry the recession will be more severe and last longer and that profits will fall more than anticipated," she says. "But we think that's a healthy sign. It suggests there'll be plenty of sellers to accommodate a long, rolling market rally."

Testing the Water

"Our sense is that there hasn't been a long-enough period of high volume to allow the big institutional investors to make a major move into the market," says institutional sales executive John Sreen at San Francisco-based Montgomery Securities Inc. "After all, the institutions were sitting on \$30 billion

## RCA, CIT Reach Accord to Merge

By Karen W. Aronson

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT) — RCA and CIT Financial have reached an agreement in principle for RCA, the diversified electronics and services company, to acquire CIT, one of the nation's largest independent financial companies, for \$1.35 billion, the companies said Friday.

The agreement, which would be one of the largest mergers in U.S. history if consummated, still requires the approval of the companies' boards and shareholders and is subject to negotiation of a definitive agreement and approval by various federal agencies. One source close to the negotiations, however, noted that no antitrust problems were anticipated.

CIT shareholders will be offered \$65 a share in cash or securities. RCA said it would acquire up to 49 percent of CIT's 20.75 million shares for cash and the rest for a package of preferred and convertible preferred stock.

The combined company would have annual income of about \$364 million on revenues of \$7.2 billion and assets of about \$10 billion, making it the 16th or 17th largest U.S. industrial company.

### Separate Operations

The largest merger between U.S. companies was General Electric's acquisition of Utah International for \$2.2 billion in 1976. Mobil's 1974 purchase of voting control of Marcor Inc., the holding company for Montgomery Ward, was for \$825 million. Exxon currently is proposing a \$1.17-billion takeover of Reliance Electric.

RCA President Edgar Griffiths said CIT would remain a separate and independent company with its own board. He said CIT Chairman Walter Holmes Jr. would be invited to join RCA's board.

In 1978, RCA reported earnings of \$278 million on assets of \$4.9 billion. Its subsidiaries include National Broadcasting Co. and Heriz, the rental car company, as well as companies in the carpet, frozen-food and publishing industries.

Mr. Griffiths, who has long made known his company's interest in expanding into financial services, said that "the merger will provide RCA with a better-balanced portfolio of businesses and its prospects for long-term stable growth will be greatly enhanced."

"The noncyclical nature of CIT's earnings can provide a valuable offset to the cyclical nature of some of RCA's traditional businesses and thus help to neutralize earnings swings," he added.

CIT Financial, which last year earned \$86.5 million on assets of \$5.2 billion, is a good fit for RCA. It is one of the largest independent finance companies, solidly established in both the commercial and consumer-loan businesses. The company also has insurance and manufacturing operations. In April, CIT sold its bank, the National Bank of North America, to National Westminster Bank for \$430 million.

Some analysts asserted that, under more aggressive management, CIT's growth could be markedly increased.

Whether the agreement cancels CIT's Aug. 8 announcement of its intention to bid \$35 a share for In-

tegron Corp., an insurance company, has not been specified by company officials. [But sources close to the negotiations doubt that CIT would proceed with that offer if its merger into RCA goes through. AP-Dow Jones reported.]

RCA and CIT first announced their merger discussions July 5. CIT's stock soared from about \$35 a share before the pending-merger rumors started to circulate to more than \$50 July 10, the merger talks were halted, sending CIT stock plunging to \$41. Although no explanation was given by either company, sources close to the talks said the two parties had not been able to agree on price.

On Aug. 13, however, the two companies suddenly announced that discussions had resumed and late Friday, they announced their agreement in principle.

## Oils Boost NYSE Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — Oil, computer and electronics issues led New York Stock Exchange prices higher today in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 3.07 to 886.43, a new high for the year, and advances led declines 802 to 673. Volume rose slightly to 33.39 million shares from 31.63 million Friday.

Analysts said the improvement in oil stocks was primarily because the group has lagged the general market during the recent rally. Analysts said that decontrol of heavy oil, announced by President Carter Friday, although an influence, was not the principal reason.

However, one beneficiary of heavy-oil decontrol has been Getty Oil, the largest producer of heavy crude in California. Getty gained 2 1/2 to 57 1/2.

Other oil stocks showing improvement were Occidental Petroleum, up 1 1/2 to 24 1/2, Standard Oil of Indiana, up 1 1/2 to 67 1/2, and Standard Oil of Ohio, up 1 1/2 to 63 1/2.

Exxon rose 3/4 to 54 1/2. It decided to delay a decision on the purchase of tendered shares of Reliance Electric which is halted.

CIT Financial gained 3 1/2 to 56 1/2. Active RCA agreed in principle to pay \$65 a share for CIT. RCA was unchanged at 25 1/2.

Fuqua, which ended its offer to buy Hoover stock from the Hoover family, eased 1/2 to 13 1/2. Hoover slipped to 14 1/2 bid from 15 1/2 over the counter.

Mesa Petroleum gained two to 64 1/2 after it and Bead Oil ended discussions on Mesa's possible acquisition of Bead, which slipped to 22 1/2 bid from 27 1/2 OTC.

Baldor Electric, which declared a three-for-two stock split and increased its quarterly dividend, rose 1 1/2 to 29 1/2.

Among electronics and computer stocks, Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor, Digital Equipment and Motorola all gained a point or more.

American Stock Exchange prices continued its rally with the market-value index gaining 2.87 to 213.87. Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Kaneb Services to 20 cents, McQuay Perfection to 17 1/2 cents and Wausau Paper to 12 cents. Scripomatic declared a 5 percent stock dividend. Fed-Mart Corp. omitted its 30-cent dividend.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, grain and soybean futures drifted mostly lower after weekend rains in parts of the Midwest added to good growing conditions for maturing crops. Warmer temperatures helped ease concerns of last week that cool weather would slow the development of the maturing soybean and corn crops.

## Australian Relaxes Rules to Spur Uranium Output

By Andrew Clark

SYDNEY, Aug. 20 (NYT) — An outlook for Australia's uranium exports is vast, different from that of a year or so, when opposition by the blic, unions and aboriginals threatened to block the government's program.

Now, some of the earlier opposition to uranium mining has evaporated, although a few left-wing unions still forbid members to work in the industry. And, reflecting Canberra's determination to export uranium as soon as possible, Australia recently announced significant relaxations of restrictions to foreign investment in uranium deposits.

Among other things, the government lowered local-equity requirements to 50 percent from 75 percent under "special circumstances." The government also has approved the development of the slurries uranium deposit in Western Australia, the third in development approved this year. Yellirrie — 75 percent of which is owned by Western Mining, a local company, 15 percent by Esso, the overseas arm of Exxon, and 10 percent by Anglo-American, of West Germany — contains 46,000 tons of

vestment Review Board had decided this arrangement breached the strict 75-percent local-equity rule.

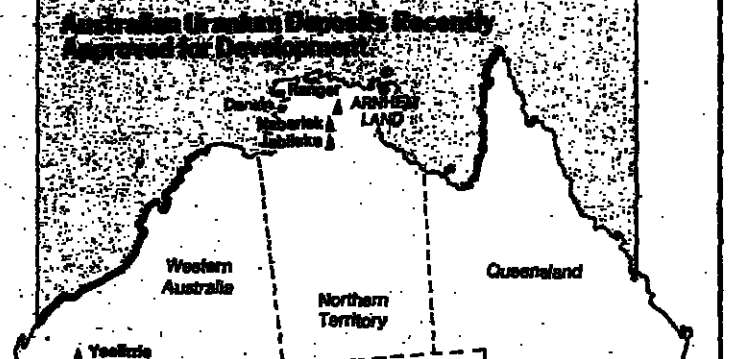
Under the new guidelines, however, a uranium project may be permitted if four conditions are met: it has been impossible to achieve 75-percent Australian interest, the project would be of "significant economic benefit," there would be at least 50-percent local participation and the Australian partners would retain the major voice in determining policy.

Mr. Howard did not specifically mention Yellirrie, the world's largest uranium project situated in Australia's remote Northern Territory. But his announcement has raised hopes among the partners in the joint venture that their current proposals, which breached the earlier rules, will now be accepted.

Under long-standing arrangements, Pancontinental, a local company, has 65 percent of the 207,000-ton mine, and Getty Oil, of the United States, 35 percent. Getty will provide an unconditional guarantee for Pancontinental's effort to raise the estimated \$1.55 billion to develop the mine and build a milling plant.

**Special Conditions**

The agreement included a co-sharing arrangement in which Esso would provide additional 35 percent of the project's financing and would be entitled to an additional 35 percent of output. Last month, Australia's Treasurer John Howard said the Foreign In-



reserves of at least 108,000 tons of uranium, and Nabarlek, with about 10,000 tons. Like Yellirrie, all are in the East Alligator River region, where the bulk of Australia's uranium lies. Work started on both the Ranger and Nabarlek sites when the area's wet season ended in April.

The government further loosened its control over the local uranium industry this month by deciding to sell its 50-percent stake in the Ranger deposit.

The decision was immediately condemned by the opposition Labor Party, and the other partners in the project, Peko-Wallend Ltd. and EZ Industries, both Australian companies. A spokesman for the companies says they will seek to arrange for an Australian consortium of "mining and financial interests" to buy the government's interest.

**Overseas Interest**

However, there is certain to be a strong overseas interest in buying into Ranger. The project was the first of the four Northern Territory deposits to be given the go-ahead last year, and preliminary construction work has started. Full-scale mining is scheduled to begin in 1981.

The half-share in Ranger was acquired by the former Labor government five years ago for

about \$21 million. Under its agreement with Peko-EZ, profits would be shared evenly, with the government paying 72 1/2 percent of development costs, including construction of a milling plant, which are currently estimated at \$360 million.

Public tenders have been called for the half-share sale, and bids will be high, some estimates are as high as \$500 million. Major oil companies and other international mining groups are showing a renewed interest in Australian uranium, in part because of the relaxed restrictions on foreign investment, more generally because of the determination of oil companies to diversify their energy interests.

Earlier this month, British Petroleum acquired 49 percent of the rich uranium-gold-copper deposit at Roxby Downs in southern Australia. Under the agreement with Western Mining, BP will pay the full \$56 million for a feasibility study and is trying to raise the estimated \$1.13 billion for development.

Despite the government's advances, the Labor Party remains opposed to uranium exportation and is officially committed to repudiating contracts if it wins the election scheduled for late 1980.

## Exxon to Delay Buying Reliance

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT) — Following a federal judge's ruling Friday that Exxon's bid for Reliance Electric could proceed only if it is "maintained as a separate entity" during antitrust hearings, Exxon said it was delaying a decision on whether to purchase tendered Reliance shares.

Exxon said it hoped that at an Aug. 27 hearing the court would accept an alternative. Exxon said it would be willing to grant non-exclusive licenses to its energy-saving motor to be developed by Reliance if full control was granted.

The Federal Trade Commission challenged the \$1.17-billion merger on antitrust grounds, contending that the company could develop its motor itself.

Reliance said that the terms of Exxon's offer made payment for tendered shares "obligatory," especially in light of the court's order expressly permitting Exxon to complete its acquisition.

## New Interest Rate Peak Forecast by U.S. Analysts

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT) — After last week's rapid-fire series of interest-rate increases — which included a rise in the discount rate to a record 10 1/2 percent and the federal funds target to 11 percent — analysts believe that even higher rates are in store as the Federal Reserve Board orchestrates the nation's battle against inflation and the rapid growth of the money supply.

Major commercial banks raised their prime lending rate, the most visible of all short-term rates, to 12 percent last week, equalling the record level reached during the money "crunch" of 1974.

The consensus is that the prime rate is due to scale new peaks. Other short-term rates are also expected to move ahead.

"I think the prime will push to 12 1/2 percent and possibly 13 1/2 percent in coming weeks," declared David M. Jones, money-market economist at Aubrey G. Lanson & Co.

"The prime loan rate," stated Henry Kaufman, a partner of Salomon Brothers, "should continue to increase, in view of the heightened business-loan demand and the likely diminution of bank-credit availability."

Mr. Kaufman said he expects another outsized bulge in money supply growth early next month, if changes in the seasonally adjusted data conform to previous years.

Market professionals generally applauded the assertive actions of the Fed under the leadership of Paul Volcker, who took over as chairman earlier this month.

But Mr. Jones commented that "the likelihood of further strength in money-supply figures in late August and early September will trigger an increase in the funds rate target to 11 1/2 percent and that, in turn, could mark the peak as recessionary forces take hold."

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## High/Low Close

[illegible]

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Montreal Stock			
Closing Prices August 17, 1979			
Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes unless otherwise marked.			
Sales Stock		High Low C	
1729 Bank Mont		\$294	291 1/2
2000 Com Int		\$174	174 1/2 172 1/2
1307 Com Seale		\$174	174 1/2 172 1/2
8480 Dom Tel		\$14	14 1/2 14 1/4
1580 Power Cos		\$14	14 1/2 14 1/4
1337 Royal Bk		\$14	14 1/2 14 1/4
7425 Roy Trust Co		\$19 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/4
8100 S.A. Inc		\$36	36 1/2 36 1/4
3596 Utd Alkali		\$4	4 1/2 4 1/4
400 Zellers		\$4	4 1/2 4 1/4
Total Sales 592,210 shares			
Canadian Index			
August 20, 1979			
Montreal	Class	24.79	
Toronto	Index	148.76	
Montreal: 1536 Composite Industrials Toronto: 1756 300 Index.			
Tokyo Exchange			
August 20, 1979			
Price		Yen	
Amerl Glass		242	Nissan E. Ind
Celanese		53	Mitsui Ind
Dai Nippon		54	Mitsui Ind
Fuji Photo		148	Nippon Elec.
Hibachi		275	Shimizu
Honda Motor		32	Sony Corp
C. Ind		2290	Sunshine Bank
Japan Air L.		280	Tokai Marine
Kanemi E. Ind		44	Tokai
Kia Corp		47	Yellin
Kishida		34	Yokohama
Kumho		31	Yokohama
Matsui E. Ind		48	Yokohama
European Gold Mark			
August 20, 1979			
		A.M.	P.M.
London		297.25	297.25
Zurich		297.25	297.25
Paris (125 kilo)		714.00	714.00
Official morning and afternoon prices for London and Paris, opening and closing for Zurich.			
U.S. dollars per ounce.			
Gold Options (prices in \$)			
Box	Aug 79	Nov 79	Dec 79
210	0.05	0.10	0.10
315	—	—	—
420	—	—	—
525	—	—	—
630	—	—	—
Gold Index 745.95/750.25			
Valuers White Weld			
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Angola	100 Kwanzas	0.48
Egypt	1 Pound	1.37

Ghana 1 Cedi	0.02
India 100 Rupees	0.25
Iran 100 Ryal	0.02
Kenya 100 Sh	0.82
Libya 1 Dinar	1.95
Malawi 1 Kwacha	0.02
Morocco 1 Dirhama	20.25
Mozambique 100 Esc	0.22
Madagascar 100 Fr	0.30
Mauritius 100 Rupees	12.25
Nigeria 1 Naira	0.91
Pakistan 100 Rupees	1.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.02
Russia 1 Rubel	0.02
SA Rand 1 Rand	1.00
Tanzania 100 Sh	8.00
Uganda 100 Sh	10.00
Zaire 1 Zaire	0.02
Zambia 1 Kwacha	0.02

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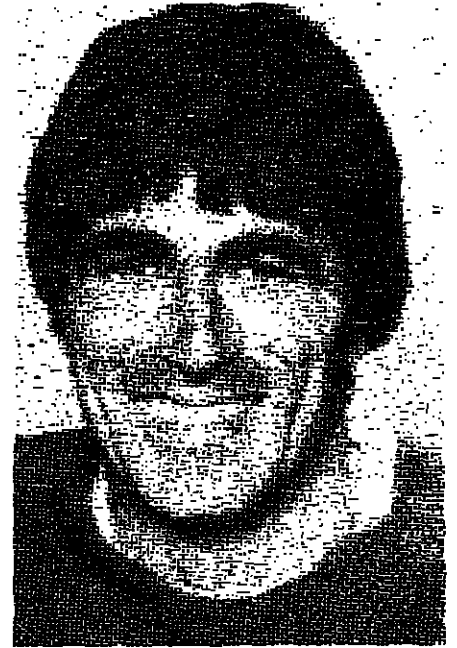






# Football Diary: Papale's Last Days in Camp

*'I've gotten a lot of compliments from the coaches...I'm constantly looking for signs of acceptance. Like a child, I need that.'*



Vince Papale

vere separation but that hasn't bothered me a bit so far. Thanks for small favors.

## August 3

I've lost 11 pounds and I'm down to 189. It's so hard to hold weight. You don't want to eat and you have to force yourself to do it. Denny loses six or seven pounds every practice. He's a big sweater. He even sweats when he plays the guitar. He forces himself to eat two dinners every night to keep his weight up and his blood pressure is high. That's the sacrifice he is making to play football.

Tonight we're going to play the Colts in Baltimore and I'm on the bus. I found a quiet place away from the tape players because I want to finish a novel, "Midnight Express," and I've got 50 pages to go. "Jaws" (Jaworski) sat with me for awhile and he said, "Papale, you're going to get some playing time tonight." "I know," I told him. "I'm going to play this game like it will be the last game I'll ever play."

## August 4

I had a real good game. Five balls were thrown my way, which is a lot for a receiver. I caught three, all the ones that hit my hands, and two were over my head. It was against their starting secondary too.

In the fourth period, on punt coverage, it happened. I didn't have to go out there but I asked for one more punt coverage because the Colts had been nagging me all night long, double coverage, holding, everything. I wanted to show them they couldn't beat me.

I got a clean release, untouched from the line of scrimmage. There was the ball, myself, the receiver. That's all. I was destined for a big hit. I nailed him, number 85, just as he caught the ball. After I hit him I held on and spun him around. As he came down on top of me my left arm popped out of my shoulder socket. That was it.

Dr. Vincent DiStefano, our team physician, popped it back in place on the sidelines. It didn't hurt. I told him I wanted to go back in. No way. They iced it down, immobilized it. I asked a guy to call my wife, to tell her I was OK.

I knew right then it was a dislocation. I was through. All that work, all that damn running, down the drain. I had a hard time finding a place to sit on the bench; there were 90 guys dressed for the game. As I sat there and looked out on the field I thought that was the last game I'd play as an Eagle. I broke down.

## August 6

Vermel told me today, "We've made a decision. We've put you on injured reserve, because you'll be out 10 weeks. You'll be so far behind I don't think you'll be able to catch up this year."

I said there's not much I could do about that. Then it got emotional.

The decision that this would be my last year to play football had already been made. My priorities going in were to finish the year as an Eagle and if that were not the case then I would at least play three games somewhere so I would qualify for the player pension. Under injured reserve I've got that. But that's not the point. All of a sudden things like retirement benefits aren't important. I would have played the whole year for nothing.

want to give them. The solution to that is to not get hurt.

Everywhere we go we have to carry the play book. Ours has 1,000 pages and weighs 15 pounds. I call carrying it my supplemental weight program. The book is a real compliment to Coach Vermeil. He knows everything in that book and he's told us that the answer to any question we might have will be found in the book. And he's right. This man really knows his football.

## July 24

I'm in a paranoid state. I feel the coaches have stopped complimenting me. Are these signs I'm going to get cut? That's how it was last year. Are they messing with my mind, or is it just me? I grabbed Vermeil one night because I needed reassurance. Was I wasting my time here? Vermeil assured me I wasn't wasting my time, that I was having a great camp. But he also assured me I was going to have a hard time making this team. He said, "Vince, don't cut yourself. We'll do the cutting."

Suppose I don't make the team? What difference will it make? I'll miss the game that I have played since I was seven years old. But I try to look at the positive side, to what football has done for me and my family. It has brought us together. In our household everything revolves around the Eagles. They are our family.

One of the biggest things you have to deal with here is your own anxiety. You have to deal with your body, your mind, the coaches, the guys competing for your job. One of the biggest obstacles is yourself. Denny, my roommate, and I are just fighting to make the team. We don't have any positions sewn up.

Denny doesn't feel good. His stomach has been bothering him. He's laying over there sleeping and twitching. One of his twitches just now lifted him right off the bed and he weighs 250 pounds.

What I did today — I did OK — is behind me. There's tomorrow. I've got to do the same things tomorrow and the next day and the next. Our all-pros, Harold Carmichael and Bill Berger, can afford to have a bad day. I can't.

## July 25

We had tonight off. No meetings. I had a few brews, more than a few, and I'm in a mellow mood. Right now I'm going good and I know there's no way anyone is going to take my job away. I'm full of confidence and there's no comparison to how I was last year at this time. I was a head case. I'm taking everything in stride, sitting here in my dorm room listening to Neil Diamond. He's my man. I have many things to be grateful to Dick Vermeil for and one of them is for introducing me to Neil Diamond's music.

## July 26

We had a meeting tonight from 7:15 until 10:35. It's hard to stay awake. These meetings to me are very boring, very redundant. I thought we could be treated as professionals. If you get it, you get it. If you don't, you don't. Just like on the field. If you haven't got it, you don't belong there.

Denny brought up a point worth mentioning, one of the biggest things that goes on at training camp. When you are marginal ballplayers like us you never know what's going on as far as you are concerned. They never tell you anything. You would like to ease up a little bit. But they never relieve the pressure building up inside you to make the team. They continually play this mental game with you and after awhile you just crack. So far Denny and I haven't cracked but we're close to the point.

My dad was in the stands today. He missed a couple of practices this week and I wondered where he was. I always look in the stands to see if he's there, or my uncle. My dad schedules his vacations around training camp so he can be here. People may think that's a crazy since it's been over 90 every day. But it's his little boy.

## July 27

I had a real good day, my best. Maybe a reason was that Jamie showed up. Jamie is a 9-year-old boy who has leukemia. I met him in Cape May (N.J.) last spring. His father told me that Jamie had been depressed lately but after I invited him a couple of weeks ago

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT) — Three years ago Vince Papale came up from the shadows of Philadelphia to win a place on the Eagles' roster as a 30-year-old wide receiver and special teams performer.

Papale, a schoolteacher, won a place in the National Football League against considerable odds and without much of a football background. His college, St. Joseph's of Philadelphia, had no team. He had played for the Aston Knights of the Seaboard League and then briefly with the Philadelphia Bell of the World Football League.

He was the real Rocky, and the Eagles' many Italian-American fans from south Philadelphia responded to him with great enthusiasm.

This summer Papale reported to the Eagles' training camp at Widener College in Chester, Pa., with no assurance he could make the team for the fourth time and qualify for the NFL pension plan, among other amenities. He had been cut a year ago but brought back when injuries opened up a place on the squad. This season the Eagles had 11 wide receivers, six of them newcomers, competing for five jobs. The coaching staff, headed by Dick Vermeil, a wide receiver, was youth oriented.

From the opening day of camp on July 19th Papale kept a diary, excerpts of which follow. His season came to an abrupt halt on Aug. 3 in the Eagles' first preseason game against the Colts in Baltimore, where Papale suffered a shoulder separation. Because he was to be out for 10 weeks Vermeil put him on the injured reserve list and Papale doubts if he will ever play again.

## July 19

Here I am at training camp. It's amazing how the mind locks in. You know exactly what you have to do. It's semi-exhausting and I'm proud about starting my fourth year. My anxiety is with me. I guess it always will be, although I'm probably as relaxed as I've ever been.

I saw some of the rookies and maybe I saw some fear in their eyes. They seemed like a passive lot.

Our schedule is brutal. They've told us this will be the toughest camp the Eagles have had and I believe it. We'll be practicing from 9 to 11:30 in the mornings; time out for lunch and a cat nap and back on the field again from 3 until 5:45. Then meetings from 7 until at least 10:30. Meetings can be a hummer. They flip you over the Dallas Cowboys. He has thrown them up to us at least 150,000 times. I know they don't practice as long as we do.

## July 22

It's been hot. I mean hot. Humidity climbing all over you. It's hard to sleep. I'm waking up about every other hour. The other night I finally fell asleep only to be awakened by one of the coaches making a bed check and then couldn't get back to sleep. Thanks coach.

I've done all right and I'm in a good frame of mind. I've gotten a lot of compliments from the coaches. In training camp I'm constantly looking for signs of acceptance. Like a child, I need that.

One thing that really ticked me off was my name not being on the punt return team. I've been on that team for three years. But, I thought, at least I wouldn't have to go to their meetings after dinner. Then my roommate, Denny Franks, told the coaches I'd been left out. He was looking out for me. Now I'm back on and going to the meetings. Thanks Denny.

There are going to be some cuts tomorrow and I wonder how well some guys are going to sleep tonight. When we go on the practice field a dozen of my comrades will be gone. Sometimes I have a premonition I'm going to be cut too, but I'm not going to worry about it tonight.

## July 23

I was in a semibad mood today. We were in a blocking drill and there was this rookie holding a dummy. I just popped the thing and knocked the guy down. He got hot. I said, "Hey man, I wasn't taking it out on you. I was just taking it out on the bag."

I felt good and I felt even better because some of the rookies are beginning to go down. There's a certain perverse pride I have. I'm 33 years old and these guys are 22 and 23 years old. In the prime of physical condition, and they can't handle Vermeil's camp.

This schedule is killing. There is absolutely no free time. No time to rest, to get your mind back. The guys who don't have time to get the rehabilitation trainers

## July 24

After Renner and Twitty had completed their rounds, the only man left with a mathematical chance was Graham. He hit a good drive, and his 3-wood second reached the front edge of the green, about 75 feet from the cup.

Graham had to shoot an eagle to tie Renner, and he tried with his putter. The ball rolled to within two feet of the hole. Graham sank the final putt for a birdie — not enough to beat Renner, but good enough to tie Twitty for second.

## July 25

On the par-3 14th Renner and Twitty shot birdies and reached five under par. Thus, they forced a four-way tie for first place with Graham, who was one hole behind them. And with Oosterhuis, who was in the locker room.

Then Twitty and Renner birdied the 16th, a par 3 of 204 yards, and to six under. Twitty stuffed a 4-iron to 18 inches from the cup.

## July 26

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## 6-5 Over Mets

# Reds Win on Sacrifice Fly in 8th

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Collins' sacrifice fly scored eighth with one out in the inning yesterday to snap a five-game losing streak for the Cincinnati Reds over the New York Mets.

Mets tied the score, 5-5, in the eighth when pinch-hitter Dan Plesac followed a walk to Alex Rodriguez with a home run to the left. Doug Bair (8-6), Richie Soto and a sacrifice fly by John Flores hit an inside-the-park homer in the fifth to give the Reds a 2-1 lead.

Reds went ahead with a 3-2 rally in the fifth, when

they banged out six hits and sent nine batters to the plate.

Phillies 3, Astros 2

In Houston, Gary Maddox tripled in the tying run and scored the winner in a two-run ninth inning to back Steve Carlton's two-hitter as Philadelphia's downed Houston, 3-2, for a three-game series sweep.

Pirates 2, Dodgers 0

In Pittsburgh, Bill Madlock's two-out, two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning gave Pittsburgh a 2-0 victory over Los Angeles behind the four-hit pitching of John Candelaria and Kent Tekulve.

Expos 5, Braves 1

In Montreal, Gary Carter hit a two-run homer and relief pitcher Steve Niekirk hit the first home run of his career as Montreal defeated Atlanta, 5-1, extending its winning streak to four games.

Cardinals 4, Giants 0

In St. Louis, John Denny and Mark Littell pitched a six-hitter and George Hendrick hit two homers to power St. Louis past San Francisco, 4-0. Denny (7-10) went the first six innings, allowing five hits, Littell struck out four in recording his eighth save.

Cubs 3, Padres 1

In Chicago, Barry Foote's two-run homer backed the five-hit pitching of Rick Reuschel and Bruce Sutter as Chicago defeated San Diego, 3-1, for a three-game series sweep.

White Sox 3, Red Sox 2

In the American League, at Boston, Dennis Eckersley's eight-game winning streak was stopped as Chicago pushed across a run in the eighth inning to defeat Boston, 3-2.

Yankees 4, Twins 3

In New York, Lou Piniella's single in the seventh inning scored Fred Stanley and gave New York a 4-3 decision over Minnesota. Ron Gandy (12-7) scattered six hits in 7 1/2 innings, striking out five and walking two. Rich Gossage finished for his 10th save.

Royals 11, Orioles 7

In Baltimore, Willie Wilson hit a shaggy leadoff triple and their scored on a single by Al Cowens in the 10th inning to give Kansas City an 11-7 victory over Baltimore. The Orioles had rallied from a 7-3 deficit with four runs in the eighth inning.

Braves 4, Rangers 3

In Milwaukee, Ben Oglivie hit a

two-run homer off reliever Sparky Lyle with one out in the ninth inning, lifting Milwaukee to a 4-3 victory over Texas.

Angels 4, Blue Jays 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Bobby Grich drove in three runs with a home run and a single as California defeated Toronto, 4-2. Grich hit a two-run homer, his 24th of the season and third in two days, off Balor Moore (3-4) after Brian Downing walked with two out in the fourth.

A's 3, Indians 2

In Oakland, Mike Morris scattered six hits and Ricky Henderson hit a two-run double as Oakland edged Cleveland, 3-2.

Machters 8, Tigers 4

In Seattle, Leon Roberts hit a two-run homer and Willie Horton added a solo shot to lead Seattle past Detroit, 8-4.

## Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE	B	R	H	Pct.
Lynn, Boston	15	25	70	.325
Wade, Detroit	15	25	70	.325
Castano, Milwaukee	10	34	64	.324
G. B. Rice, Oakland	10	34	64	.324
Downing, California	10	34	64	.324
Bailey, Seattle	11	41	62	.323
Kemp, Detroit	11	41	62	.323
Leifert, Tampa	10	27	54	.323
Conner, Milwaukee	11	49	64	.323
Piniella, New York	11	30	54	.323

NATIONAL LEAGUE	B	R	H	Pct.
Lynn, Boston	15	25	70	.325
Wade, Detroit	15	25	70	.325
Castano, Milwaukee	10	34	64	.324
G. B. Rice, Oakland	10	34	64	.324
Downing, California	10	34	64	.324

NATIONAL LEAGUE	B	R	H	Pct.
Kennedy, Chicago	12	44	89	.341
Tomlinson, St. Louis	11	38	83	.340
Werner, Houston	10	38	83	.340
Whitfield, St. Louis	12	44	89	.341
Knight, Cincinnati	11	41	80	.338
Griffin, Cincinnati	10	38	83	.340
Gervay, Los Angeles	12	56	92	.334
Mathews, Atlanta	14	56	81	.332
Road, Philadelphia	12	47	84	.332
Piniella, New York	11	30	54	.323

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Kennedy, Chicago	12	44	89	.341
Tomlinson, St. Louis	11	38	83	.340
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## First PGA Victory

# Renner Wins Westchester Golf Event

By John S. Radosta

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 20 (NYT) — Jack Renner, a dedicated golf professional who has wanted to win a tournament since he was three years old, got his wish yesterday.

The 23-year-old Californian, rounding out his third year on the PGA Tour, came from three shots behind and shot a crucial birdie 4 on the 18th hole to win the Manufacturers' Hanover Westchester Classic.

"I just knew I was going to make it," Renner said of the 10-foot putt that won for him by a stroke. "And when I did it was where I've wanted to be all my life."

It was the first victory for Renner, a slim young man whose trademark is a white Ben Hogan cap, since he joined the tour in June, 1977.

Renner shot 67, four under par for the Westchester Country Club, and a 72-hole aggregate of 277, or seven under par. David Graham, who won the PGA championship two weeks ago, and Howard Twitty tied for second at 278.

Two and a half hours before Renner sank the winning putt, Peter Oosterhuis surprised the field by coming in with a 63. The tall Englishman finished at 279. Then he sat and waited for the possibility that others would fall back to a playoff with him. As it turned out, Oosterhuis' lead for fourth with Scott Simpson. Each won \$17,680.

Tom Kite, the leader at 36 holes, finished at 280. Renner began to think of winning. When the final round started, Graham was leading at six under par. Simpson was at five under, and Renner was tied at three under with Tom Kite and Bob Murphy.

As the day progressed Graham played what he called a so-so round, unable to get anything started. Graham, Simpson and Murphy shot par 71s, which were not good enough, and Kite carded 74.

Renner, meanwhile, gained only one shot on par on the front nine with two bogeys and three birdies. As almost always happens on the Sunday of a golf tournament, the outcome was settled on the back nine. Only Twitty was making a run, and with his 57, he turned out to be the man to beat.

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## Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	B	R	H	Pct.
Lynn, Boston	15	25	70	.325
Wade, Detroit	15	25	70	.325
Castano, Milwaukee	10	34	64	.324
G. B. Rice, Oakland	10	34	64	.324
Downing, California	10	34	64	.324

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